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Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

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Editor: Syed Abdullah H. Revi

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PRICE: ONE ANNA

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'Coup d'Etat' In Iraq: Britain Watchful

Rashid Ali Seizes Power In Baghdad SITUATION STILL OBSCURE: REGENT NOT IN CAPITAL

LONDON, April 4. NEWS has reached London of a coup d'etat in Iraq following upon the recent political stalemate. Although the situation is still obscure, it appears that a number of Ministers headed by Rashid Ali have seized power in Baghdad in an irregular fashion.

So far as is known in London, the resignation of the former Premier, General Taha el Hashimi has not yet been accepted by the Regent nor has His Royal Highness, who is away from the Capital, entrusted anyone with the task of forming a new Administration.

The seizure of Government offices at Baghdad has occurred at a time when Parliament stood prorogued and the Regent was absent. The attitude of the provinces to the move is not yet known.

It is understood that the British Government are now considering their attitude towards the new Administration.—Reuter.

MIDDLE EAST BULLETIN

LONDON, April 4. Raids on enemy motor transport, convoys in Mersa Brega area are the "high spot" of today's communiqué from R. A. F. Headquarters in the Middle East which states:

"LIBYA.—Bomber aircraft of the R. A. F. made a heavy attack on enemy motor transport convoys in Mersa Brega of Tripolitania during the night of April second/third. After dropping bombs which were seen to burst among vehicles setting a number of them on fire, our aircraft descended to low altitudes and stopped several more vehicles by machine-gun fire. A successful bombing raid was also carried out on Tripoli.

MALTA.—Italian Savoia 79 bomber aircraft escorted by C. R. 42 fighters attempted unsuccessfully to machine-gun an R. A. F. launch forty miles off the island of Malta yesterday. Later a formation of Junkers 87 dive-bombers escorted by a number of Messerschmitt 109 fighters dropped bombs in the vicinity of two mine-sweeping trawlers off Filfla but they obtained no hits. From these operations all our aircraft returned safely.

ATHENS.—Military buildings in and around the Italian base of Berat in Albania received direct hits during a R. A. F. raid on Thursday. A communiqué from the R. A. F. Headquarters in Greece, announcing the raid, describes it as "entirely successful". All the British aircraft returned safely, it is added.

BRITISH SUBMARINES ACTIVE By no means all the German troops and supplies which had been going to Libya by way of Tripoli reached their destination safely writes Reuter's Navy Correspondent. Since January first the Admiralty has announced the sinking by British submarines about 109 thousand tons of enemy shipping in the Mediterranean, a considerable amount of which was presumably for Tripoli. These figures do not take into account ships which may have been sunk by the R. A. F.

It is believed in authoritative circles in London that the Italians still have in the Red Sea three destroyers, two torpedo-boats and two or three submarines which are still being sought by the British navy. Originally it was believed that the Italians had seven destroyers and two torpedo-boats in the Red Sea. Of these four destroyers have been sunk—three in the past four days. The 22 Italian U-boats announced as having been destroyed, four were sunk in the Red Sea. As the Italians had no more than six or seven operating in this area there is a balance of two or three yet to be dealt with.—Reuter.

Benghazi—The Reason Why?

CAIRO, April 4. "We shall allow the enemy to continue to penetrate eastwards till he reaches a point where we are satisfied we can give battle with assurance of success". This statement on the British withdrawal in Libya was made to-day by a high official spokesman who left Benghazi quarter of an hour before the last British troops "It would have been senseless to leave our light advanced forces in the forward area exposed to the strength of a present enemy attack. Therefore, they are withdrawing in good order to concentrate in the region of pre-arranged positions," he added.—Reuter.

"NOT A TRAGIC SET-BACK"

LONDON, April 4. The evacuation of Benghazi in Libya by British troops must be considered in relation to the whole Middle East campaign and not as an isolated incident, said a Military spokesman in London discussing the situation to-day. Although the loss of this town must be considered as a setback he said it should not be regarded as a tragic setback. The exact military situation where operations are taking place is not known but it is pointed out that distances themselves are not of great importance in vast desert spaces.

The important matter is the fate of the armies engaged. When the British advanced into Cyrenaica the spokesman recalled that they contrived to destroy the Italian army and capture all its equipment. This is not the first time that General Wavell has retired before superior forces. As an offset to the Libyan news the spokesman pointed out that the continued good news from Italian East Africa could not be regarded as other than highly satisfactory to the British.

"BENGHAZI IS USELESS" "There is not the slightest cause for anxiety," said a Military spokesman at Cairo to-day commenting on the evacuation of Benghazi.

"Benghazi is almost useless to either side. It is an open secret that we have not been using it since its capture and during the last week it became even more useless since we carried out systematic demolition of the harbour works which were already cluttered up with sunken Italian ships.

WHY BENGHAZI WAS EVACUATED

Earlier reports stated:— "It was officially announced here on Thursday night that Benghazi, the seaport and town in Eastern Libya, had been evacuated by British Imperial Forces.

Benghazi was captured on February 6 following a highspeed advance by the British forces from Derna along the coast road and across the desert.

The British inflicted considerable casualties upon tanks and personnel before withdrawing from Benghazi to choose their own battlefield. This is announced in a special communiqué issued here on Thursday night.

The communiqué states, "In the face of a determined advance by strong Italian and German forces disposing numerous tanks and in pursuance of a policy so successfully adopted at Sidi Barrani of waiting to choose our own battlefield, our light covering detach-



KHADI FOR THE MODERNS: A stall at Ladwadi.

PAY IT IN ADVANCE

Instructions Regarding Excess Profits Tax And Income-tax

PATNA, April 4. A suggestion that business concerns which have earmarked sums with their bankers for Excess Profits Tax and Income-tax may pay these in advance as a measure of temporary but valuable assistance to the national finance is understood to have been made by the Deputy Secretary, Revenue Department, Government of India in a communication to all the Chambers of Commerce and business concerns in the country. The communication is also believed to have assured all concerned that in the case of such advance payments there will be immediate refund of the balance, if any, after assessment and that the Central Government will instruct their Officers accordingly.—A. P.

ments have been withdrawn to selected concentration areas. In the course of this withdrawal the town of Benghazi has been evacuated after all the captured military stores and equipment had been destroyed.

GERMAN TROOPS IN AFRICA With reference to the report from Cairo of the evacuation of Benghazi it will be recalled that on February 27 British mechanised forces were reported to have been in action against armoured fighting vehicles believed to be German, west of El Agheila in Libya, about 140 miles round the coast from Benghazi.

This was the first British official reference to likely presence in North Africa of Nazi troops. On March 26 a Cairo communiqué announced that a small enemy detachment occupied El Agheila "from which our standing patrols had previously withdrawn." Last Tuesday it was announced that advanced elements of British forces were on Monday in contact with enemy Infantry in the Mersa Brega area on the coast, about 60 miles south-west of Agadabia.

Benghazi is indefensible from a military point of view and it has not been used by us as a port. It is stated that this shows that the British forces have been on the watch and well prepared to deal with any situation that may arise. Fighting in Western Libya is of a very fluid nature, BUT IT IS EVIDENT THAT THE ITALO-GERMAN FORCES ARE CONSIDERABLY GREATER THAN IT WAS FIRST THOUGHT.

While the evacuation of Benghazi is undoubtedly a setback, the actual distance that a force can go in a desert is not of particular importance, authoritative circles state. What really matters is whether enemy troops are left in isolated pockets.

Bombay Heralds National Week

Khadi And Village Crafts Exhibition Opens To-day At C. P. Tank

BOMBAY, Saturday. Amidst the din and bustle of the city, with tram cars and automobiles rushing at top speed only a few yards away, a complete village, as it were, with every aspect of its industrial life, has come into being overnight. It is the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition at Rambaug organised by the Khadi and Village Industries Board of the B. P. C. C. in connection with the National Week.

TRIES EXHIBITION. TO-DAY'S (SATURDAY) PROGRAMME

5-30 P.M. (S.T.): Opening Ceremony to be performed by Shri. Mahadeobhai Desai at Ram Baug.

EXHIBITION TIME: 8-30 to 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) and 3-30 to 8-30 P.M. (S.T.)

ENTRANCE FEE: Annas two only. Place: Ladwadi and Rambaug. C. P. Tank, Vithalbhai Patel Road.

nection with the National Week. Electricity is the only note which makes the visitor feel that he is still in the city atmosphere.

The Exhibition, the biggest of its kind held in the city, is to be declared open by Mr. Mahadev Desai at 5-30 p.m. to-day.

Village Industries

Ladwadi at C. P. Tank houses the khadi exhibits while Rambaug is devoted to village industries products. Demonstration of all the processes involved in these products is a feature of the Exhibition which has requisitioned the services of experts from various centres of the All-India Village Industries Association.

Entrance to the exhibition grounds is by tickets costing only 2 annas. Side by side with the exhibition the organisers have arranged a series of lectures on the constructive programme of the Congress by eminent Congressmen. Lectures to be held at Rambaug can be attended without tickets.

The programme of the exhibition will come to a close on April 20.

ITALIAN DESTROYERS SCUTTLED OFF ARABIAN COAST

LONDON, April 4. Two Italian destroyers have been scuttled by their crews off the coast of Saudi Arabia in the Red Sea, and a third destroyer, left in a sinking condition yesterday has now sunk.—Reuter.

CONGRESS HAS NO SAY

Rajen Babu On Bombay Conference Decisions On Deadlock

MADRAS, April 4. "The Bombay Leaders' Conference was not intended for us but for somebody else. We need not worry ourselves about its decision," said Dr. Rajendra Prasad when asked by the "United Press" to clarify the attitude of the Congress towards the Bombay Conference resolution.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad accompanied by Mr. H. C. Dasappa, President of the Mysore State Congress, arrived here by the Grand Trunk Express this evening from Wardha and left immediately by the Bangalore Mail for Mysore to open the Khadi Exhibition at Vinobanagar on April 6.

Rajen Babu was received at the Station by Mr. K. Srinivasan, Editor of the "Hindu", and other Congress leaders.

Asked for his impression about the progress of the Satyagraha movement Dr. Rajendra Prasad observed that it was quite satisfactory.

He is expected to leave Bangalore for Poona on April 7.—United Press.

4-Hour Attack On Bristol

R. A. F. Reply With Heavy Bombing Of Brest

LONDON, April 4. A sharp four-hour attack on a town on the west of England, hitherto officially unidentified, last night broke the lull in the German air offensive which has been marked since the heavy Blitz on Plymouth almost a fortnight ago.

Brest, which the R. A. F. revisited, was heavily raided by British bombers on Sunday night when the German cruisers "Scharnhorst" and "Gneisenau" were known to be sheltering there. One German bomber returning from a raid in the west country "disintegrated" with a blinding flash when caught by an R. A. F. Beau fighter off the south-west coast. Another British night fighter bombed hangars and machine-gunned landing lights and aircraft at an enemy aerodrome in northern France. One Bomber was attacked as it was landing and the pilot saw it crash.

LATER. It is now officially stated that Bristol was the target of a four-hour German air attack on Thursday night.—Reuter.

Arsenal For Democracy Starts Working

U. S. A. BUILDING 330 MERCHANT SHIPS; 13,000 PLANES AND 5,000 TANKS

LONDON, April 4. According to an unconfirmed report from Washington, official sources have revealed that the United States Lease and Lend Act programme provides for the manufacture of 15,000 aeroplanes, 5,000 tanks and 330 merchantships.

The report adds that the planes would be mainly bombers and at least 13 thousand of them would be for the Royal Air Force and the rest for the Fleet Air Arm. The 5,000 tanks would be of the same type as those already produced for the United States Army, and the merchantships would be similar to the 60 vessels which have already been constructed by the United States.—Reuter.

ANOTHER 500 MILLION DOLLARS!

WASHINGTON, April 4. A message from Washington states:—

President Roosevelt announced to-day that he had allocated another 500 million dollars from the seventy billion dollars Lease and Lend Act for the construction of 212 merchant ships in about fifty or sixty new shipyards. President Roosevelt also disclosed that if no fighting was taking within two or three days remove that area from the list of combat zones and permit United States vessels to ply thither with cargoes.

AXIS PROTESTS REJECTED

Mr. Cordell Hull confirmed to-day that the United States had flatly rejected the German and Italian protests against the seizure of their ships and had refused the demands for the release of the ships and crews. The State Department announced that the seizures were necessary to protect the vessels in United States harbours from sabotage. The department has publicly replied to the two Axis protests against the seizures.

ITALIAN CONSULS ARRESTED According to a report received in London the Italian Consul at Colon (Panama Canal Zone) has been arrested and put in jail. The same report states that three members of the staff of the Italian Consulate and three officers of the Italian liner "Conte Biancamano" have also been arrested.

"ATLAS" CREW ON TRIAL The men responsible for the sinking of the Italian ship "Atlas" will be tried under laws bearing a possible penalty of four years imprisonment and a fine of five thousand pesos, says a Mexico City message.—Reuter.

U. S. REJECTS ITALIAN & GERMAN PROTESTS

WASHINGTON, April 4. The United States has flatly rejected German and Italian protests against ship seizure according to authoritative circles here. The Government has also refused demands for release of the ships and crews.

It is understood that the State Secretary Mr. Cordell Hull sent notes to this effect to the Axis Powers during the night. The notes are reported to reaffirm vigorously the right of the United States to take vessels into custody.—Reuter.

HALIFAX MEETS HULL

WASHINGTON, April 4. Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador, had a talk with Mr. Cordell Hull to-day. When asked afterwards whether their discussion concerned shipping, Mr. Hull replied that if it was not included in this morning's talk, it would be in future conversations.—Reuter.

64 ITALIANS INDICTED

NEW ORLEANS, April 4. The Federal Grand Jury indicted 64 officers and men of two of the Italian ships which were seized on Sunday on a charge of "conspiracy to commit acts against the United States".—Reuter.

Italian Seamen Rounded Up

CRISTOBAL (Panama Canal Zone), April 4. Seamen from the Italian liner "Conte Biancamano" are being rounded up by soldiers prior to being shipped to New York on board an United States army transport. Sgr. Giovanni Bruni, the Italian Consul here, the captain and two officers of the liner, two of the staff of the Italian Line and three employees of the company who are citizens of Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela are being held in gaol on deportation charges.—Reuter.

MATSUOKA HURRIES BACK TO TOKYO

Discontent Brewing In Japan (From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, April 4. Mr. Matsuoka's sudden decision to return home is regarded here as significant.

It is reliably understood that the Japanese Cabinet is growing uneasy at the United States' firmness towards the Axis Powers. The Japanese public, it is further understood, are unwilling to support war against Britain.

Ribbentrop To Pay Return Visit

According to the "Daily Mirror" Ribbentrop is going to Tokyo as soon as the Yugoslav crisis is settled.

The paper adds that the Axis Chiefs know that Mr. Matsuoka's

FESTIVAL CRICKET

Cricket Fans are reminded of the Festival Cricket Match between Maharashtra and the Rest of India to be played on April 10, 11, 12 and 13 at the Brabourne Stadium.

visit has been a complete flop coinciding with the Yugoslav revolution and Italian naval defeats. Ribbentrop's visit will be a courtesy return when an attempt will be made to remove the bad effects.

Economic Reorganisation: Key Posts Overhauled

TOKYO, April 4. A thorough overhaul of the key economic posts in the Japanese Cabinet has just been made by the Prime Minister, Prince Konoye. Prince Konoye to-day obtained Imperial sanction for the appointment of Vice-Admiral Tetsuro Toyoda as Minister for Commerce and Lieutenant-General Tetsuchi Suzuki as President of the Planning Board.

At to-day's Cabinet meeting a national mobilisation plan with the object of shaking off dependence on the United States and Britain for the supply of materials was approved.—Reuter.

Matsuoka Meets Hitler Again

BERLIN, April 4. Paying a second visit to Berlin, Mr. Matsuoka, the Japanese Foreign Minister who arrived to-day from Rome was received by Hitler for a conversation at which von Ribbentrop was present.—Reuter.

transport. Sgr. Giovanni Bruni, the Italian Consul here, the captain and two officers of the liner, two of the staff of the Italian Line and three employees of the company who are citizens of Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela are being held in gaol on deportation charges.—Reuter.

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are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (—), "The Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE

WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

1. PERSONAL ADLETS.

Would receive friendly correspondence from ladies and gents. Communicate with Box No. 14377, "Bombay Chronicle."

20. MATRIMONIAL

Introductions for Matrimony, Trade, Friendship, other 431 hobbies arranged. India, Abroad. Members 11094 (both). Mrs. Shaab-dane, Secretary, Globe Introduction League, Nizamshahi Road, Hyderabad, Deccan and 3442. Chhilli-Int, Agra. (14355)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted—Immediately, qualified and experienced Clerk knowing Short-hand, Typewriting and Accounts, and has done clerical work. Apply in own handwriting to Box No. 14311, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a trained Headmistress for proposed Anjuman-i-Islam Girls' School at Mahim. Apply stating qualifications and minimum salary expected to the Secretary, Anjuman-i-Islam, Fort, Bombay. (14417)

Wanted candidates for station-master, and signaller's course scholarship Rs. 30/- and Railway fare terms. Free quarter. Apply with 2 annas stamps The Director, All-India Railway Routine Training Institute, Delhi. (14143)

Wanted an experienced Calico Printing Master with at least three years practical experience on a fully equipped roller printing plant. The Amritsar Rayon and Silk Mills Ltd., Amritsar. (4698)

Wanted a Typist and General Clerk, Gujarati preferred, salary Rs. 30. Apply immediately Box No. 14409, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Civil Engineer Prepared to join immediately. Preference to Non-Brahmins. Age 30-40. Apply stating Qualifications, terms etc., to Box No. 14384, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Headmaster Muslim for School in Zanzibar at least B.A., B.T. considerable teaching experience starting salary 200-250 annual increment 15 four years agreement, second class passage. Reply Post Box 568, Bombay. (14386)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted skilled Artisan for Metal Stamping Press. Apply in person to the National Radio & Engineering Co., Ltd. 6, Mahalaxmi Bridge Arcade, Bombay. (4674)

Wanted—Medical Graduate as Assistant in a Girgaon Dispensary. Reply with terms, Box No. 14420, "Bombay Chronicle."

Experienced reliable nurse Hindu. To look after baby two months. Apply with certificates and minimum salary. Box No. 14414, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted 2 Civil Engineers, 4 Electric Engineers, 4 Doctors, 4 Lawyers and 6 Graduates. Apply Hastings & Co., Delhi. (14412)

Wanted Chemical Engineer having worked in Chemical Factories. Apply with testimonials, academic qualifications and previous experience. Box 14413, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted for B. R. College, Agra, (1) from July 1st, an Agriculture Engineer in the grade Rs. 120-1200. Must have a degree in Engineering or Agriculture with experience of Agriculture Engineering. (2) Second hand workshop and farm implements. Apply to Principal. (4735)

Wanted an experienced hand as a Departmental overseer for Local Industrial Concern. State Experience and salary. Apply Box No. 14405 "Bombay Chronicle"

62. TO BE LET.

To Let:—1st, 2nd and 3rd Floors at 469-471, Girgaon Road on reasonable rent:—For particulars of rent please see Bhalya on the spot between the hours 9 to 12 a.m. (14416)

To Let:—Decent, Airy and up-to-date Blocks in Peerbhoy Mansions, Sandhurst Road near Chhatrapati. For particulars of rent, please see the Mehtaji or the Watchman on the building between the hours 9 to 12 a.m. (14415)

Decent and Airy flats, shops, and rooms "Sham Bhuvan" Building, opp. Babulnath Temple, Chowpatty. 2. "Wassiamull Building," Grant Road. 3. "Wassiamull Mansion," Gowalia Tank. Apply at the premises or Wassiamull Assomull and Co., Kalbadevi Road, Telephone No. 21338. (14328)

68. FLATS TO LET

To Let well ventilated airy 4 and 3 rooms flat at Nawazbaugh, Bap-tista Road, Vile Parle for High Class Hindus. Apply within (14402)

322. MACHINERY FOR SALE

For sale—One Marshall's Class "KC" Horizontal Coupled Slide Valve Non-condensing Steam Engine 13" x 22 1/2" x 24" Stroke Rope Flywheel 10" dia., revolution 100 rpm. Purchased in 1934 and worked only about a year is available for inspection. Apply Box No. 14387, "Bombay Chronicle."

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents to push our buttons. Terms moderate. Send Rs. 3/- for our sample set. Friends & Co., 33, Nabadwip Lane, Dacca (Bengal). (14191)

Wanted: Agents to secure wholesale & Retail orders for silk sarees, Chadders, Shirtings, Suitings, Morocines etc. on handsome pay and commission. Bharat Knitting Works, Ludhiana. (14397)

Wanted—Chief Agents, and Organisers in unrepresented areas on guarantee of business for a leading Mutual Life Office. Rare Opportunity. Earn Rs. 200/- to Rs. 500/- per month. Apply with details Box No. 4660, "Bombay Chronicle."

651. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Be Taller. Free particulars with testimonials. Write to-day. Premier Products Co. (Dept. 85) P.O. Box 881, Bombay. (4727)

To the Married only. "Personal Message" on highly reliable family limitation method without any contraptions. Send postage -1/3. Vicente Gomez, D.C. (Chicago), Poona, 1. (14407)

652. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For sale Brand New Cricket Bats, Balls, Hockey sticks, Rackets, Footballs and other sports goods. Apply sharp to Jecimen and Company, (Regd.) Sialkot city. Agents wanted everywhere. (14418)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements

Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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MHOW CANTONMENT.

- Wanted a Civil Engineer. Qualifications: B. E. of a British or Indian University. Roorkee College. Probationary period: Six months. Salary 150-10-200 and Motor-Cycle Allowance Rs. 30/- per mensem. Benefits of Cantonment Provident Fund.
- Wanted a qualified Sanitary Inspector preferably with Veterinary qualifications. Consolidated salary Rs. 70/- per mensem, with Cycle Allowance Rs. 3/- per mensem. Temporary appointment for one year.

N.B.—Applications to the above posts must reach the undersigned before the 14th April, 1941. Apply to: The CANTT. EXECUTIVE OFFICER, Mhow. (Central India). (4722)

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SHARE CERTIFICATES NOS. 37127 to 37128 for 10 shares Nos. 73694 to 73699 of The Union Bank of India Ltd. standing in the name of Ramchandra Laxman Gogtay are lost or mislaid. Anybody having any claim against them should intimate to the above Bank within one month from the date hereof. After which Duplicates will be issued. (Sd.) RAMCHANDRA LAXMAN GOGTAY. 14419

NOTICE.

THE CONTRACT for the sale of Liquor and other drugs in Shah-pura State will be auctioned on 28th April, 1941 at about 1 p.m. All interested Contractors are hereby informed to present themselves on the aforesaid date and apply to:—

THE EXCISE SUPERINTENDENT, Shahpura State, Rajputana. (4707)

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be received by the undersigned in his Office near Charni Road Station, Queen's Road, Bombay, upto 12 Noon (S.T.) on FRIDAY, the 18th April, 1941, for the supply of Scales and Weights of the following description:—

- Postal Scale, Brass Beam, Capacity 4 ozs. Class "C" with brass pans (weight pan round and goods pan flat) and chains and brass jointed Pillar and Teak-wood box to store weights.
- Postal Scale of Wrought Iron, Beam, Capacity 25 lbs. Class "C", with separate hooks and iron chains and pans (weight pan round and goods pan flat).

WEIGHTS.—Brass weights 1/2 tola, 1 tola, 2 tolas, 4 tolas and 8 tolas. Cast Iron weights 1/2, 1, 2, 5 and 10 Seers. All Weights and Scales should comply with the Bombay Weights and Measures Act of 1932. The Tenderer must specify whether the Scales and Weights are of Indian manufacture or Imported and whether he is a manufacturer or an agent or a middleman. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept any or the lowest tender. Earnest Money in the form of Reserve Bank or Treasury Office Chalan to the value of Rs. 100/- should accompany each tender. The necessary Chalan forms can be had from this office. As far as possible, preference will be given to Swadeshi articles. J. A. NEALE, Superintendent. Govt. Printing & Stationery, Bombay. 4628

Public Notices

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

CLERICAL POSTS

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for enlistment in the waiting list for clerical posts in the Bombay Office of the Reserve Bank of India.

Applicants should be of sound physique, over the age of 18 but under the age of 22 (except in the case of candidates with higher educational qualifications, such as graduates, in which case the age limit may be extended to 25 years), and must have passed the matriculation or an equivalent examination.

Candidates must submit their applications with copies of, at least, two testimonials to the Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Post Box No. 901, Bombay, stating in the following order:—Name in full, address, age, date of birth, where born; religion or caste, father's name, father's occupation, educational qualifications—schools, colleges, universities attended, previous experience, if any; knowledge of shorthand and typewriting.

Applications must also be in the candidates' own handwriting and reach the Bank on or before 21st April, 1941.

Applications will not be acknowledged unless a fully stamped addressed envelope is enclosed. No interviews will be granted to candidates except those who are specially called on will the Bank enter into correspondence with unsuccessful candidates. (4725)

NOTICE

CHANGE IN TELEPHONE NUMBERS

With effect from MONDAY, THE 7TH APRIL, 1941, the Telephone Numbers of the Bombay Offices of



FAMOUS PICTURES LTD. and EMPIRE TALKIES DISTRIBUTORS will be

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WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Sepoys (Clerical Division) and Sepoys (Store Division) are required for Combatant Service in the Royal Indian Army Service Corps.

AGE LIMITS.—18 to 26 years. PAY.—Clerical Division: Approximately Rs. 38-8-0 per mensem. With free rations, clothing and accommodation.

PAY.—Store Division. Rs. 16/- per mensem. With free rations, clothing and accommodation. Candidates for Clerical Division must have "PASSED" MATRICULATION or its equivalent. Candidates not up to this standard are eligible for consideration for enlistment as Sepoys (Store Division).

Applications should be addressed to the nearest of the following:— Technical Recruiting Officer, Southern Area, Poona. Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Bombay. Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Madras. Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Bangalore. Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Jubbulpore. (4731)

PUBLIC NOTICE

I, the undersigned, GAMANLAL JAMNADAS GANDHI give this Public Notice that I had been doing business in Paper, Straw Boards, etc., in partnership with my brother Jayantilal Jamnadas Gandhi at No. 45 Mint Road, Fort, Bombay, and that the said partnership was by mutual consent dissolved on and from Aso Vad 30th Samvat, 1936, (30th Oct. 1940) and that the said Jayantilal J. Gandhi retired from the said business on and from the said date. I have taken over the assets, stock in trade, goodwill, outstanding debts of the said partnership and Jayantilal J. Gandhi has no concern with the same. Since Kartak Sud 1st Samvat 1937 I have been doing business in the same name viz. Jayantilal J. Gandhi & Co., at the same place and I am the sole proprietor of the business carried on in the said name. Bombay, 4th April, 1941. GAMANLAL JAMNADAS GANDHI. 4732

Public Notices

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from candidates desirous of enrolment into the Indian Army Ordnance Corps as Combatant Clerks; Storemen.

AGE: 18 to 37 years. PAY: On enrolment approximately Rs. 38-8-0 per month. With free rations, clothing and accommodation.

MINIMUM EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS: Matriculation or its equivalent.

For terms and conditions apply to the nearest of the following:— Technical Recruiting Officer, Southern Area, Poona. Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Bombay. Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Madras. Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Bangalore. Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Jubbulpore. (4653)

VACANCIES IN ALL INDIA RADIO

TEMPORARY TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS. ALL INDIA RADIO:— Pay Rs. 100-7-1/2 to 105-20-0. Not over 35 years for outside candidates.

QUALIFICATIONS:—A University degree in Electrical Engineering or Science with a special knowledge of wireless and some practical experience of wireless or Electrical Engineering. Applications on the prescribed form accompanied by a treasury receipt for Rs. 3/- should reach the Controller of Broadcasting, New Delhi, not later than the 1st May, 1941. No claim for a refund of the fee will be entertained, nor will any fee be held in reserve for any subsequent selection. Applications already received in this office before the appearance of this advertisement will not be considered unless submitted afresh on the prescribed form. Full particulars and the prescribed application form are available from the Controller of Broadcasting, 5, Sikandra Road, New Delhi. 4697.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

WHEREAS A SUIT for partition was filed in the High Court of Bombay by Anand Rao Damodar against Govind Dadaji & Others for partition of the joint family properties and for further reliefs being Suit No. 184 of 1904 and whereas in the said suit a consent decree was passed in or about the year 1906 in pursuance of which certain amounts were deposited with the Accountant-General, High Court, Bombay in the names of my step-mother Bai Muktabai, widow of Janardhan Dadaji and my step-brother Wamanrao Janardhan and whereas since the termination of the said suit in the year, 1906 my step-mother the said Muktabai, widow of Janardhan Dadaji and my step-brother the said Wamanrao Janardhan, have not been heard as they left Parel village where they were residing in 1906 and though I have caused diligent search to be made, I have not heard of the said Muktabai, widow of Janardhan Dadaji and the said Wamanrao Janardhan and whereas all the persons connected with the said family believe that the said Muktabai, widow of Janardhan Dadaji and Wamanrao Janardhan have been dead since they have not been heard of since about 1906 by persons, who would naturally have heard of them if they had been alive and whereas I desire to make an application to the Court to withdraw moneys lying to the credit of the said Muktabai, widow of Janardhan Dadaji and Wamanrao Janardhan from the Accountant-General, High Court, Bombay as their heirs as I presume that the said persons are dead long since.

NOW NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the said Muktabai, widow of Janardhan Dadaji, the said Wamanrao Janardhan or any person claiming as their heir, executor or administrator or assign or creditor or otherwise should communicate to me or to my attorneys Messrs. Parekar & Co., at Examiner Press Building, Meadows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which, I shall apply to the Court as the heir of the said Muktabai, widow of Janardhan Dadaji and Wamanrao Janardhan for delivery of the amounts standing to their credit.

Dated this 5th day of April, 1941. (Sd.) S. J. PARELKAAR, Address:— SHAMRAO JANARDHAN PARELKAAR, 33, Anandi Bhuwan, Malad. B.B. & C.I. Rly. (4721)

Public Notices

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for part-time instructors to give instruction in drawing and science, trade calculations, principles and practices, to trade apprentices attending evening technical classes under the Government Apprentice Scheme and undergoing practical training for skilled jobs in the undernoted departments in industrial establishments in the City and Island of Bombay:—

Mechanical; Electrical; Spinning; Weaving; Dyeing Bleaching and Finishing Departments, and Composing and Printing Departments in commercial printing presses.

2. Candidates for these posts should be thoroughly practical men in touch with the latest developments in their particular line of industry and should preferably hold recognised technical degrees, diplomas or certificates in mechanical and electrical engineering, technology of textile manufactures, typography, etc.

3. Preference will be given to applicants from the ranks of industry with ability to instruct young apprentices to become efficient and skilled workers by giving a live and realistic touch to their treatment of a subject.

4. Last date for receipt of applications 15th April, 1941.

5. Government servants are eligible if permitted to apply by their Departments.

6. Canvassing in any form will disqualify.

7. Prescribed application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Part-time Principal Government Apprentice Scheme, V. J. Technical Institute, Matunga, Bombay. 4729

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 10th April, 1941, (ID-E-MILAD) and FRIDAY, SATURDAY & MONDAY, the 11th, 12th & 14th April 1941, (EASTER), those days being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

A. McCULLOCH, Secretary & Treasurer. Bombay, 1st April, 1941. 4712

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 1547 of 1939

PURSHOTAM CHATURBHUI and Anr. ... Plaintiffs

vs. DHUNJISHA LIMJIBHOY MISTRY & Ors. ... Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale, dated 18th July, 1940, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, 16th April, 1941, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

PARTICULARS

All that piece of land of Foras Freehold tenure cess redeemed with the building thereon, situate on the South side of Falkland Road in Bombay, admeasuring 720 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 13, New No. 13500, Old Survey No. 13 and New Survey No. 1/5511 and Cadastral Survey No. 1001 of Girgaum Division, Municipal Ward Nos. 2197, 2198, Street Nos. 230-232-234 and 1 Falkland Road.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. THAKORDAS & MADHAVKAR, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Fort Chambers, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay. Dated this 7th day of March, 1941. ARMAND F. SEQUEIRA, Commissioner. 4711

NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that our clients THE BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL WORKS have purchased by an Indenture of Conveyance dated 31st March, 1941, from Mr. Mahomed Abdullah, the sole proprietor of Messrs. NUDSO & COMPANY all the Stock-in-trade, furniture, fixtures, etc., lying in the premises occupied by the said NUDSO and Company at Mahomedall Road, together with the Goodwill. Bombay dated this 4th day of April, 1941. GHULAMALI NOORANI & CO., Attorneys for The Bombay Industrial Works. 4737

Public Notices

INDIAN RESEARCH FUND ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a Research Assistant on the enquiry on "Anaerobic Wound Infections" at the Seth G. S. Medical College. The post is on the scale of Rs. 150-8-230-10-250. The candidate selected will be eligible for leave as for temporary Government Servants of Central Government under revised leave rules as amended from time to time. He will be on probation for six months. Private practice, free quarters or house rent allowance in lieu thereof not allowed. Service is temporary renewable on a yearly basis subject to sanction of Governing Body of the Indian Research Fund Association and can be determined by one month's notice on either side.

Applications stating full name, address, age, academic and special qualifications and experience, together with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) and a list of any original papers or articles published should reach the Dean, Seth G. S. Medical College, Parel, Bombay, on or before Monday, the 21st April, 1941.

4726

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2123 of 1936.

HASMUKHLAL BHOGILAL DESAI ... Plaintiff

vs. BRAZ ALEXANDER GOMES ... Defendant.

PURSUANT TO DECREE Absolute for Sale, dated 13th April, 1936 and Judges Order, dated 16th December, 1940, the following immovable properties will be sold by Public Auction in two lots by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 18th April, 1941, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.).

PARTICULARS.

LOT. I.

DESCRIPTION OF AMBOLI PROPERTY.

ALL that piece of land admeasuring 1300 Square Yards or thereabouts together with houses thereon, situate at Mouje Amboli Taluka South Salsette, Bandra, Bombay Suburban District, bearing Notified Area Committee House No. 67 and City Survey Register No. 1.

LOT II

HADECHA BAG PROPERTY

ALL that piece of land being part of land known as Hadecha Bag, situate at the village of Amboli in the Bombay Suburban District, Bandra, bearing Entry No. 231, Survey No. 41, Hissa Pot Nos. 1 1/2 area 1 acre 24 1/2 gunthas.

N.B.—According to the Defendant's house comprised in the Lot No. 1 bears No. 35 Kevni of the Ville Parle Municipality.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. FRAMJI J. JESIA & Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at Wadia Building, No. 17-19, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay. Dated this 18th day of February, 1941. (Sd.) ARMAND F. SEQUEIRA, Commissioner. (4723)

Auction Sales

EASTERN AUCTION CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) at 11-30 A.M. (S.T.) at Kapadia Building, Kalbadevi Road, Near Swadeshi Market, of complete Bungalow furniture, H. M. V. Cabinet Gramophone, Singer Machine, Remington Typewriter, Drawing room Cabinets, Milner, Austrian and George Safes, English Ice Box, Corona Portable Typewriter, Hall Carpets, Bronze Figures, Chesterfield sets, Harmoniums, Wardrobes, Dining Tables and Chairs, Show Cases, etc.

NATURAL DIET

portant part in the life of human beings. The problem of death has had received the best attention in all ages: the stonea

ancient, and the shield of medieval, and the present day accomplished scholar and the accomplished scientist, all have left stone unturned to discover what is really the best for the human race and the prevention of disease in the human veins, for it is the blood that means health. Prevention is always better than cure and thus a diet equally preventive and curative has been always sought for.

Centuries have rolled on, but still the answer to the question of diet has since been discovered and unanimously acclaimed as the best.

Honey, thus stands unrivalled as a preventive, curative and rejuvenator. No tonic can exist that pure natural product. It is the sweetest diet and the HIMAVERTA honey which is collected from the deep valleys of the great Himalaya has always stood unparalleled for quality.

Sold by leading chemists at
stores or direct from HIMALAY.
CHEMICAL WORKS, Prince
Street, Bombay 2.

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By P. N. RAY B. L.
Publishers: G. C. ROY & CO.

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The Premier House of Ayurveda
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Branches all over India and Burma
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BASANTA
KUSUMAKAR RASAI
A Specific for Diabetes. Kills mites
sugar most admirably and reduces spe-
cific gravity as well as number times
of urination. With suitable vehicles
thickens vital fluid and cures im-
potency
MANAGING PROPRIETOR

MOTURAMOHAN MUKHOPADHYA
YATA CHAKRAVARTY, BA
- Proprietor -
Mothuramohan, Lalimohap & Phani
dramohan Mukhopadhyays Chakra
varty.

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY JAPAN VIA PORTS

Steamers.	Arrive Bombay	Leave Bombay
TOYOOKA MARU	15 Apr.	30
*HAKONE MARU	27 Apr.	31
GENOA MARU	15 May.	31

OKITU MARU	25 May	10
ONOE MARU	25 June	10

*Also calling at Manila.

Other Passenger Services are:—

Hongkong, S'Frisco via Japan & Honk
 Japan Seattle via Vancouver, Japan A
 lia, Japan South America (West Coast)

NIPPON YUSEN KAISYA,

United India Bldg., Sir Phipposha Me
 Road, Fort, Bombay.

*Phone: 22041. Telegrams: "YU"

THE BANK OF INDIA
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1906

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 4000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 1000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 116

HEAD OFFICE
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Branches:

AMBEDKAR, Bhadr. (Main Office), Ellis Bridge, Station Bazar.	CALCUTTA Olive Street, Main Office, Bara Bazar, Chowringhee Square.
ANDHERI, Near Bombay.	JAMSHEDPUR
BANDRA, Near Bombay.	NAGOPUR, Elliswag, Irtwari Bazar.
BOMBAY: Bullion Exchange, Colaba, Kadabadi, Malabar Hill.	POONA. CITY, RAJROT, SURAT

LONDON AGENTS
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT
Interest is allowed on daily balances
Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 1/2 per cent
annum. Interest on balances in excess
of Rs. 1,00,000 allowed only by special ar-
rangement. No credit will be given in
account for interest amounting to
less than Rs 5 per half year.

**FIXED SHORT AND SAVINGS
DEPOSITS** received on favourable
Rates on application

The Bank acts as **EXECUTOR
TRUSTEE UNDER WILLS AND RE-
VENUES** and undertakes trustee
duties. Generally Rules may be obtained on
application.

General Banking Business Transacted
A G G
Mand

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT
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duties. Generally Rules may be obtained on
application.

General Banking Business Transacted
A G G
Mand

CITY WORKERS
ON STRIKE

BOMBAY, Friday.

Six hundred workers of the Hindustan Vanaspathi Manufacturing Company, Sewree, have gone on strike from yesterday in order to enforce their demands for increased working facilities and higher wages. The strikers have stationed pickets at the premises, but the conduct of the strike so far has been peaceful.

BANDRA PRIMARY MUSLIM LEAGUE—A general meeting of the members of the Bandra Primary Muslim League will be held at Azad Maidan near Circular Building Bandra, today (Saturday) at 4.30 p.m. to elect office-bearers and Managing Committee.

METRO
DAILY AT 3.30-6.30-10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045

LAUGH WITH DULCY!
She's a dope who knows
the dope when it comes
to men! men! men!



ANN
SOTHERN

Ian HUNTER - Roland YOUNG
Reginald GARDINER - Billie BURKE
Lynne CARVER - Dan DAILEY

ADDED ATTRACTIONS:
FITZ PATRICK TRAVELTALK
CRIME DOES NOT PAY SUBJECT
BRITISH MOVIE TONE NEWS

TOMORROW MORNING!
AT 10 A.

SPENCER TRACY
IN CLARENCE BROWN'S
PRODUCTION OF
"EDISON, THE MAN"

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

Bombay & Suburbs

LOCAL
ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Sud 8, 1997
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Awwal 7, 1360
Parsee: Ayan 5, 1310
High tide: 4.36, 18.20
Low tide: 11.06
Sunrise: 6h. 31m.
Sunset: 6h. 53m.
Opening of the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition, 5.30 p.m. at Las Wadi.

Domestic Occurrence
DEATH
BROWNAGGREG—Nusserwanji (Nos) Muncherji, son of the late Sir Muncherji M. Brownaggreg and Lady Brownaggreg, died at his residence. Funeral to-day at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at 85 A. Napean Sea Road, Bombay.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION—Hindu New Year's Day will be observed in Ceylon on 15th April instead of 14th April, and ordinary telegrams will not be accepted on that day.

"LECTURE ON KATHOPANISHAD"—Swami Sambuddhananda of Shree Ramakrishna Ashram, Dadar will conduct the weekly class to-day (Saturday) at 5.30 p.m. in 54, Portuguese Church Street, Marzello Building, Dadar, (B. R. and C. I. Railway).

MANDVI HIGH SCHOOL—The school day celebration will be held to-day (Saturday) at 8 p.m. at Naxosji Hill Garden behind Chinch Bunder P. O. when Mr. M. D. Bhat, Commissioner of the Bombay Municipality will preside and distribute the prizes.

"SHRI RAM JAYANTI MAHOTSAVA"—Under the auspices of Seth Matubhai Kambhal, Solicitor, Adhyatmic Sanskrit Vidyalaya, a public meeting will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 8.45 a.m. in the premises of Bramhantwa, Vile Parle, when Seth Devchandbhai Dhanamaybhai Sethiya, J.P. will preside. Mr. Manubhai C. Pandya, Solicitor, and Shrimati Jai Gangaben will deliver lectures on "Ram Jayanti."

COMMISSIONER'S ROUND—The Municipal Commissioner and the Councilors of Ward No. 17 will meet near the Junction of the Lady Jamshedji Road and Lady Harding Road to-day (Saturday) at 6.51 a.m. (B.T.) to go round the Ward. Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL—An "At Home" is arranged to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. at the Town Hall, when Mr. P. M. Lad, I.C.S., will speak on "Hindu Law."

MASS SPINNING DEMONSTRATION—Under the auspices of Mahavi District Congress Committee, a mass spinning demonstration will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 8.30 to 10.30 a.m. at New Chinch Bunder, under Gunpat Nappoo Building.

FLAG SALUTATION IN 'B' WARD—Under the auspices of the Mandvi District Congress Committee, there will be flag salutation at New Chinch Bunder, Gunpat Nappoo Building at 8 a.m. to-morrow (Sunday).

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY'S ROUND—For sanitary rounds and visiting chawls, the members of the Society will meet to-morrow (Sunday) at 10 a.m. at the entrance of Curry Road Station.

SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC—The weekly concert of the school will be held to-day (Saturday) at 5.30 p.m. at the School Hall, 227 Vithalbai Patel Road, Bombay 4.

AMUSEMENTS OF
THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Dodge City". Daily at 4, 6.30 and 10 p.m.
REAL—"Buck Privates". Daily at 4, 6.30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Dulcy". Daily at 3.30, 6.30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Ask a Policeman". Daily at 4, 6.30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Road Show". Daily at 4, 6.30 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Pardesi". Daily at 4.30, 7.15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 2 p.m.
PATHE—"Radika". Daily at 3.30, 6.30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1 p.m.
ROXY—"Naya Sansar". Daily at 3.30, 6.45 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1.30 p.m.
WEST END—"Ghar Jawa". Daily at 4.30, 7 and 9.45 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 2 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Kazanchi". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Rabhat". Daily at 4.15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1.30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Unmuted". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1.30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Padosi". Daily at 4, 7 and 9.45 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1.30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Punarnila". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1.30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Dyaneshwar". Time as usual.
APOLLO—"Kapal Kandala". Daily at 4.30, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 2 p.m.
PALACE—"The Way of All Flesh". Daily at 4, 6.30 and 10 p.m.
CHITRA—"Nartaki". Daily at 4, 6.45 and 9.45 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1.15 p.m.

FREE HINDI CLASSES—Under the auspices of the Young Men's Hindu Association, Free Hindi Classes according to the curriculum of the Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti are conducted on every Sunday from 7.30 a.m. to 5.30 a.m. in the premises of the Association, Vithalbai Patel Road, Girgaum.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BAND STAND—The Bombay Ex-Servicemen Band (Indian Army) will play a programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand, Cooperage, today (Saturday) commencing from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. (S.T.).

AT DADAR—Under the auspices of the 'F' and 'G' Ward Congress Committees as a part of programme of the National Week, there will be a flag salutation ceremony by Sjt. Dhurubhai B. Desai in Nappoo Gardens, Matunga (G. I. P. Railway) at 8 a.m. to-morrow (Sunday).

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS—"Ideals of Kingship" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at Jhabaspur Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, to-morrow (Sunday) at 6.15 p.m.

AT GHATKOPAR—In celebration of National Week at Ghatkopar, a public meeting and flag salutation at Satyagraha Chhavi will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (2) Sale of Khadi Handies. (3) Discount on Khadi sale at Ghatkopar Khadi Bhandar. (4) Daily mass spinning in the morning at Gandhi Chowk. (5) Final programme on April 13, public meeting and prayer.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION—That "Inter-communal marriages will bring about communal unity in India" will be the subject of a public debate in the Muslim Students' Union Hall, Biavatsky Lodge, to-day (Saturday) at 6.30 p.m. Miss P. N. Nariman will propose. Mr. H. R. Sant will oppose.

High Court

ACCUSED ACQUITTED
AS INSANE

BOMBAY, Friday.
(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Jusice Wassoodew and a Special Jury)

Abdulla Jan Usman: Accused The Accused was charged with having on the night of 18th May 1940, committed the murder of one Masid Chamankhan, at attempt to commit the murder of one Yusufali Ismailji and with having caused grievous hurt to one Lala Valli.

The most important witness Yusufali, deposed that at about 9.30 p.m., the deceased Masid and one Bannerkhan came to his shop at Sandhurst Road to buy a lock and were examining one, when the Accused who was already there examining a knife stabbed Masid in the abdomen and then stabbed Yusufali him self and ran away along Doctor Street. In Doctor Street he also stabbed Lala Valli who was standing on the rooftop and ran away. Both Yusufali as well as Lala Valli identified the Accused as the Hospital. Three or four months after these incidents, the Accused was removed to the Thana Mental Hospital.

The Accused in his statement said that he neither knew nor remembered anything. His counsel argued that the Accused must be acquitted because by reason of unsoundness of mind the Accused was incapable of knowing the nature of his acts or that what he was doing was wrong or contrary to law within Section 84 of the Indian Penal Code.

In summing-up the case for the Jury, His Lordship referred to the medical evidence of the Police Surgeon Dr. Homi S. Mehta and other doctors who had examined the Accused. His Lordship then explained that the defence of insanity was confined to the terms of Section 84 of the Indian Penal Code and that the law did not exempt from penal liability every kind of mental disease.

The Jury returned a unanimous verdict finding the Accused not guilty of any of the three charges the Accused being incapable of understanding the nature of the acts committed. His Lordship thereupon ordered the Accused to be acquitted, but to be detained in the Thana Mental Hospital and the case to be reported to the Government.

Mr. A. A. Peerbhoy, with the Advocate-General, Mr. M. C. Setalvad, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, Mr. N. X. Fetigara appeared for the Prosecution. Mr. P. P. Khambatta defended the Accused.

"City Mayoral Contest"

Mr. Naushir C. Bharucha, Joint Secretary, Federated Group, writes:

In your issue of 2nd April a statement appears that "the Federated Group has not put forward any candidate as there is a rift in the lute in that body." May I point out that this is incorrect. The Group refrained from running a candidate for mayoral election because it did not want this election to be a party question and desired the mayoral office to be above party politics.

I am also surprised to read the statement that the "Federated Group membership has now dwindled down to 22." After the recent resignations, the Group strength is 27. Your statement that the Independents have increased their strength to 26 seems to imply that there is a solid bloc of Independent members which is misleading.

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY—The sixth annual general meeting of the Social Workers' Society was held at the Baha'i Hall on Saturday, March 29, when the following office-bearers for the year 1941-42 were elected:

President: The Hon. Mr. Justice M. A. Somjee, M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law.
Vice-Presidents: Miss Kapila Khandwala, M.A., B.T. and Mr. Curnuddin G. Vakili, B.A., LL.B.
Hon. Treasurer: Mr. S. S. Shetty, Cert. A.I.B.E.
Jt. Hon. Secretaries: Miss Perin N. Nariman and Mr. Ormsby Mollier.

A. I. BRAHMAN MAHA SABHA—The 2nd annual session of All-India Brahman Maha Sabha will be held in Delhi on 11th, 12th, and 13th April under the presidency of Maharaja of Shekhpura. On the same occasion, under the auspices of Maha Sabha Sanskrit Hindi, is Sanskrit and Youngman Brahman Sammelan will also be held, under the presidency of Pt. Parmeshwar Nand Shastri, Principal, Sanskrit Dham College, Lahore. Pandit Hari Dattji Shastri, Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Agra, and Rai Bahadur Kunwar Gir-War Singh, ex-M.L.C., ruler of Jagdishpur State, respectively.

RS. 4,000 FOR "WIN THE WAR RUPEE FUND"—A most generous donation of Rs. 4,000 has just been received by the Ladies' Committee War Gifts Fund from Messrs. Ford Motor Company of India Ltd. for the purchase of 400 books of "Win the War" Rupee Fund tickets. The four hundred books have been presented to the Fund so that any prizes there may be in these books will be added to the Fund.

This most generous gift provides an example which other firms might care to follow. At least one other firm in Bombay has agreed to give their monthly subscription for the purchase of "Win the War" Rupee Fund tickets. If this example could be followed by more firms the "Win the War" Rupee Fund could be closed in a short time.

VICTORIA MILL
STRIKE ECHO

BOMBAY, Friday.
The Victoria Mill, DeLisle Road Bombay, figured as an applicant in the Industrial Court, to-day. The application was to the effect that the strike organised by workers in the weaving department on the 25th March 1941 which lasted upto the 29th March, was illegal.

Mr. B. Narayanswami appearing for the Mill submitted that the strike was illegal for want of notice under Sec. 28 of the Industrial Disputes Act, as the weavers had gone on strike in respect of an order of discharge made by the Mill over a jobber of the weaving department which, according to counsel, was an industrial matter and hence should have been preceded by a notice under Sec. 28.

Three witnesses were examined including Mr. Kale, Assistant Labour Officer of the Mill. Narayan Rama, a worker appeared in person.

National Week Programme
At Santa Cruz

(From Our Correspondent)
Sunday, April 6 at 9 p.m. Harijan Mela at Chuna Bhatli, Ghodbunder Road. Thursday, April 10 at 9 p.m. Public meeting at Vakola. Speakers: Systs. G. D. Bhett and V. S. Dongre. Friday, April 11 at 9 p.m. Public meeting at Chuna Bhatli, Ghodbunder Road. President Smt. Gangabai Patel. On the final day, April 14, Village sanitation work and propaganda will be taken up with the co-operation of the Municipality. Khadi sales will continue throughout the week, under the auspices of the Santa Cruz Congress Committee.

LECTURE ON VEDANTA PHILOSOPHY—Swami Sambuddhananda of the Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will deliver a public lecture on "Vedanta Philosophy" (Brahmasutras) at Bhatibhai's Accountancy Institute, Prescott Road, Fort, to-day (Saturday) at 5.30 p.m. (S.T.).

★ ALL-INDIA

GRAND GALA PREMIERE ON
THURSDAY, 10TH.

—LOVE-BEATS AND HEART THROBS—

TUNE to the RHYTHM of YOUTH

IN PULSATING QUEST
OF HAPPINESS IN LIFE!NEW THEATRES'
Newest Screen-Sensation

"LAGAN"

Starring:

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NEMO

Photography:

Direction:

★ NITIN BOSE

★

Music:

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★

MINERVA

From THURSDAY,
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Talkies.....Lamington Rd.,

Harbingers Of A

New
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World!

RENUKA DEVI

and

ASHOK KUMAR

IN

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BOMBAY TALKIES'
Progressive picture

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MUBARAK, SHAH NAWAZ, V. H. DESAI, JAGAN-
NATH, DAVID, SURESH, SUSHIL KUMAR, P. F.
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Inspiring Songs!

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★ Cupid shoots
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You will like it!

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1941.

THE NATIONAL WEEK

The National Week, which is celebrated every year from the 6th to the 13th April, is of more than usual interest this year in view of the national struggle carried on all over the country. During the last twenty-one years this week has been celebrated to remind the people of the memorable events which happened during the week in 1919, of the intensive Swaraj campaign which then began and of the need, for carrying on the campaign till Swaraj is won. The Week has generally been spent in educational demonstrations of constructive work like the spread of khaddar, the removal of untouchability and the promotion of communal unity. Since the starting of the All-India Village Industries Association six years ago several cottage industries in addition to khaddar have been popularised. The peculiar feature of this year's National Week is not so much the extensiveness of its programme as the intense desire of the people to take some active part in one item or other of the Week's programme. And many desire to do so not in the expectation of giving up their work at the end of the Week but with the determination to make the Week the starting point of an intensive drive. It behoves Congress Committees to organise such work on as extensive a basis as possible utilising to the full the enthusiasm of the people for it.

Khaddar And Poverty

Of the various items of the Constructive Programme Khaddar has always been the most popular. The reasons are obvious. Khaddar represents relief to those who are at once the poorest and most industrious. For only the poorest will welcome the small wage that their spinning brings and on the most industrious can earn any appreciable wage through spinning. Secondly, as Khaddar ministers to the poor of all communities it is a great promoter of communal goodwill. The All-India Spinners' Association literally feeds thousands of poor Harijans and Muslims as also of other communities. Khaddar, therefore, contains in itself the best features of the entire constructive programme. It is the finest form of organised charity as it gives relief to those who most need and deserve it. It blesses the receiver of the charity without demoralising him as ordinary alms-giving often does. If a lakh of men in Bombay city determine to use Khaddar exclusively or almost exclusively, they will by that simple resolve rescue lakhs of men in distant villages from semi-starvation. If this is conceded, it follows that the orga-

nisers of the National Week may well concentrate their best efforts on the simple task of hawking Khaddar throughout the city and throughout the week—and long after.

Uses Of Village Industries

What is true of Khaddar as a national cottage industry is true of many other cottage industries which can be promoted in suitable areas and which will there be as beneficial as Khaddar. As Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta points out in his article published elsewhere in this issue, the fundamental conception behind the programme of the All-India Village Industries Association is the same as lies behind the revival of the hand-spinning industry, that is, "to encourage, subsidize and patronize an occupation which, by the application of various tests, is found to be suitable for adoption by the large numbers of our rural population who are unemployed or under-employed and the tests that have been applied are, that the industry is easily learnt, that it involves very little outlay of capital, that it can be taken up and left off by the villager according to the requirements of his main industry and it represents a part of the necessities of life for large sections of the population." It is so bringing home to the people of Bombay the possibilities of such cottage industries that the Khaddar and Village Industries Exhibition has been organised in the city and it will be held at Lal Wadi and Rambaug at C. P. Tank from the 5th to the 20th. In addition to every aspect of Khaddar, there will be displayed at the Exhibition cottage industries like papermaking, tanning, soap-making, button-making, sugar-making, horn articles, sandalwood work, oil industry, candle-making, pottery, oil pressing, bee-keeping, flour-grinding, cane-work and 'jar' weaving. Experts from Wardha and other centres, who have been conducting research into some of the industries, will demonstrate to the public the processes of manufacture with the help of the latest implements which they have devised. We are sure the public will be wonder-struck at the enormous progress many of these industries have made since the last exhibition, held in the city in 1935. The possibilities are greater still, only the people realise their duty by cottage industries. Such is the enthusiasm in the city this time about the National Week and the Constructive Programme in general that we are certain that very soon the stalls at the Exhibition will be almost out of stock. Much value for such a state of things we value far more the determination of the people to use, even after the end of the Week and the Exhibition, Khaddar and many other products of cottage industries, even if they make a humble beginning immediately. It does not require much imagination to realise how the revival of such industries in the country will help in strengthening and organising the country and, finally, in the achievement of its freedom.

Matsuoka's Utterances

M. Matsuoka has been making fairly bellicose speeches and statements in Berlin and Rome. What do they portend? It is possible that he is being hustled, and not without success by Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini into committing himself to a policy of active participation in the Axis war. Certain incidents, for example, the recent demonstration in Tokyo, would appear to suggest this. In this connection it is also noteworthy that British forces in Malaya have been strengthened and that Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, the Commander-in-Chief, has been visiting Batavia, the capital of Dutch East Indies, Manila, the American Naval and Air base, and Hong Kong. Sir Robert's tour, a solemn warning to Japan, is clearly necessary in view of the verbal attitude we say, of Japan. But can it not, on the other hand, be possible that M. Matsuoka's oratory is actually intended to provide him with an escape from the supreme decision? M. Matsuoka, a distinguished and very much feted guest of his Axis

friends and partners, must find himself in an extremely embarrassing position if, that is, he is unwilling to accept their insistent demand that he should plunge his country into a war. In that case the least that he can do is to be verbally very eloquent. The possibility of his unwillingness is suggested by a number of considerations. In the first place, in spite of the capital that will certainly be made of victories in Cyrenaica, the Axis have met some reverses, military, naval and diplomatic, in the last week or so. Secondly, America's attitude is rapidly stiffening and, therefore, increasingly tending away from that of war-shyness. But the most important deterrent is the third consideration, the policy of Russia, Japan has so far been very conscious of the grave dangers of fighting Britain and America without a prior guarantee from Russia. In the form of a non-aggression pact. Without such a guarantee Japan will not move—unless her Government becomes utterly crazy.

Frankly Speaking

America v. Axis

Developments in the Western Hemisphere in connection with Axis ships reveal two interesting facts. The first throws a good deal of significant light on the attitude of Latin American countries. Many of them have immediately lined themselves alongside the U. S. A. and the Argentine may yet do so. The fact that Latin America has followed the lead of the U. S. A. has important international implications, especially in the event of war. The second fact is that Washington has not only rejected Axis protests and demands but has demanded in its turn the recall of the Italian Naval Attaché and has also hinted at the publication of certain correspondence, which although its nature is still unknown, would doubtless make interesting reading. What, we wonder, are the Axis Powers going to do now?

An Axis Gain

The news from Libya is frankly disappointing. Within two days Axis mechanised forces have advanced wellnigh 180 miles to occupy the important port of Benghazi. General Wavell, who has proved himself to be at once a brilliant and cautious Commander, was perhaps right in allowing them to come so far without offering serious resistance. It is also true that the Axis troops, having their main supply bases in Tripoli and being without any naval support, expose themselves to graver dangers the more they lengthen their lines of communications which, moreover, must inevitably run along a coast that is always within range of Admiral Cunningham's guns. But the fact remains that their rapid advance and occupation of Benghazi are in the meantime of immense value to them. And General Wavell has got to accept their challenge soon.

Teachers' Rights

The Bombay Government have decided to promulgate certain amendments to the Primary Education Rules in spite of objections urged by several primary educational bodies. One of the existing rules is that a whole time primary teacher cannot take up any employment without the previous sanction of the School Board. Such a rule can be easily abused by some School Boards but similar rules obtain in Government schools and many others. But because the rule puts difficulties in the way of certain teachers desiring to join the Civic Guard, Government has suddenly awakened to the "unwarranted interference with the personal liberty of the teachers outside school hours." They have accordingly so changed the Rule as to enable School Board employees to participate in war efforts, join the Civic Guard and similar bodies without the specific permission of the Board provided that such work does not interfere with their legitimate official duties and provided that they are anxious to take up such work voluntarily.

Why This Discrimination?

The general principle Government lay down is that "the teachers have a right to utilise their spare time in legitimate activities which do not conflict with their duties as teachers." This is a sound principle. But if Government are really anxious to safeguard "the personal liberty of the teachers outside school hours," why do they permit only war effort and work only in the Civic Guard and "similar" bodies? Why do they not permit any legitimate activity in the teachers' spare time provided it does not conflict with their duty as teachers? However, we agree that the teachers should be free to help in war effort if they choose to do so and if it does not conflict with their work as teachers; indeed, they should be free to take up any other legitimate work under the same condition. We just the permission given to teachers to help in war effort without any reference to the wishes of the School Board will not be followed by undue pressure exerted on the teachers to compel them to help war effort. As a matter of principle every kind of undue and unfair pressure must be sternly discouraged.

Eastern Group Supply Council

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

India is likely to be called upon to supply up to her maximum in the production of war material for the Eastern Group Supply Council. This was the view expressed by members of the Council when they met the press in New Delhi on March 21.

There will be no limiting of industrial activity in India, the Council asserted. On the contrary, production in India is bound to be stimulated, as in other countries of the Group, for supplies which can be furnished to meet the needs of the troops.

The Council was anxious that there should be no misapprehension on this point.

In allocating orders the first consideration will be ease and speed of supply to the troops and saving of shipping.

"We come to help. To give rather than to take. We do not come here just to get from it what we can; although the expansion of the work of this group will bring new trade to all of us. Our view is to promote mutual assistance and the orderly use of all our resources."

In these words, Sir Bertram Stevens, Representative of Australia, summed up the aim of each member of the Eastern Group Council.

This Council, outcome of the Eastern Group Conference, is an organisation welding the industrial capacity of the sixteen countries which comprised the Conference.

These countries are: Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Southern Rhodesia, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Zanzibar, Burma, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Malaya and Palestine.

The Council is a body in constant session, and through it the Governments join hands to improve the organisation of war supplies to the Middle East, Far East and any place in which the Empire troops are stationed.

All the members of the Council were present save the New Zealand Representative who had not arrived in India.

The six members are:

Sir Archibald Carter, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., United Kingdom Representative and Chairman.

Mr. M. S. A. Hydar, C.I.E., I.C.S., Representative of India.

Sir Bertram Stevens, K.C.M.G., Representative of Australia.

Major-General Hoare, Representative of South Africa.

Mr. Frank R. Picot, Representative of New Zealand.

Major-General W. C. Holden, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., Military Member of the Council and Controller-General, Army Provision, (Eastern Group).

The fundamental policy underlying the holding of that Conference, enthusiastically approved by all the Governments concerned and forming the sailing directions of the Supply Council, is that, for the purpose of supplying the troops in the whole of the Eastern Group area, the Group should as far as possible draw its war supplies from its own industrial capacity.

The Council has been formed to facilitate the practical carrying out of that policy so that the task of supplying the troops in the Eastern Group area (whether in the field or in their own countries, under training or for local defence) may proceed as smoothly and with as small a drain upon shipping as possible.

The Council links up the Governments concerned so that they can conveniently operate through the medium of a body in constant session. The Council acts on behalf of the Governments which have appointed it. It has of course no authority to issue instructions to the Government of India or any other Government.

Briefly, it will work in the following manner:

The Military Member of the Council, who is the representative of the Army Council and the Imperial General Staff, officially designated Controller-General, Army Provision (E.G.), will present the

needs of the forces in the Eastern Group which cannot be met locally, (this will be done through the machinery of the Central Provision Office which is being set up under the control of the Military Member); that is to say that the requirements of the troops in India will only be transmitted to be handled by the Eastern Group Supply Council if the Government of India cannot supply from within India. Taking the example of the forces fighting in the Middle East, there will be transmitted to the Council the demands for the supplies which they cannot obtain locally, i.e. in Egypt and the surrounding countries.

In the light of the information derived from countries in the Eastern Group and of the strategic situation, the Council will make up its mind from what country or countries it will be best to obtain supplies and will ask the Governments of those countries to place the necessary contracts. The Council will not place orders direct with manufacturers.

The Council will naturally be deeply concerned in the development of fresh industries and of fresh capacity where necessary to meet the war requirements of the troops in the Eastern Group. It will not itself undertake the task of planning the actual methods by which such expansion will be achieved; that will rest with the supply organisations of the countries concerned, but it will be vitally concerned in what they are doing perhaps sometimes in encouraging them to do it.

The members of the Council also referred to the post-war adjustment which will be helped by the experience gained in this organisation so that members of the Eastern Group may develop international relationships for peaceful development after the war.

The demands from all military authorities within the Eastern Group Area for stores for the Forces for which they are responsible (Continued on page 9)

Our Readers' Views

Vitamin Therapeutics

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—A few days back at an annual prize distribution ceremony of the Jadhav Blind School, A. A. D. Sheriff gave expression to the hope that Government would embark on preventive measures, similar to those undertaken by European countries, to lessen the toll of blindness in this country. Of all ills of life blindness is the most intractable. It is the worst of all disabilities. It is a curse that there being no hope of cure or restoration to sight once the eyesight is lost. Medical science is advancing rapidly and there are hopes for those one-time-considered incurable diseases. In Europe and America research clinics have been set up for the purpose of curing the progress of developing blindness. They have also newly invented a mechanical eye which is said to bring vision to the blind. Western science has discovered a theory that "deficiency of vitamin A causes night blindness and in severe cases, persistence in vitamin A deficiency of a high degree may develop blindness. So attempts are made to set right the vitamin deficiency of the blind in order to prevent the developing blindness. The vitamin theory has been extended to almost all diseases and it has now been diagnosed that all diseases have had their origin in lack of one vitamin or another. There are several of these vitamins. Vitamins are the essential constituents of a balanced diet and these have been found to regulate a large extent the functioning and general health of mankind. All diets will contain them in certain proportions and hence the diets are called balanced diets. The body is able to tolerate occasional variation in this proportion but a long continued excess or deficiency of one or the other of these essential substances will impair growth and result in some deficiency disease.

India is fortunate enough in getting an abundance of all kinds of vitamin-rich fresh vegetables and fruits, and the Indian conditions should be considered the best suited to pursue vitamin therapeutics. Yet the Indian medical profession has not taken kindly to them. Or there should have been enough clinics all over to spare prescribing remedies based on vitamin foods. The Indian Ayurveda and Unani systems have developed a great medicine on Indian herbs and roots which are full of vitamin contents. Dr. Aykroyd of Nutrition Research Laboratories, London, on an exhaustive analysis of the nutritive value of Indian foods and the planning of satisfactory diet. It is not the quantity of food that matters but the quality of food and the proper proportions of vitamins that regulate the organic functioning and general health. Dr. C. S. Khaykar of the Haffkine Institute and Dr. R. S. Manekar and Khan Bahadur Dr. N. J. Vazirani have helped in the investigation of practical utility of the poor man's diet in prescribing to his patients and who have been insistent through "Doctor Says Department" of the "Health" The Oriental Publishing Company's Monthly Bulletin recommending fresh vegetable and raw fruit juices for all diseases. In the March issue of the "Health" an advertisement has been announced to make juicing of raw fruits and vegetables easier to accomplish. Hospitals would find the machine

To The Matriculation Candidates

BY K. R. S.

First of all, I want you to remember that your examiners, though you have no knowledge about them, are not by any means cannibals lusting for your blood. Every one of your examiners is a human being, like you or me; he eats, he bathes, he sleeps; and it may be a he or a she, but human the examiner certainly is. Further, every one of your examiners has known what it is to sit for examinations (to sit for the Matriculation examination especially), and to pass them. Above all, every examiner is eager, very eager, to pass as many of you as possible. He examines your papers, not in order to discover reasons for failing you, but to discover reasons for passing you. I know what I am talking about, and with all the earnestness that I can command, I want you to believe this: The "unknown" examiner is none the less your potential friend. But you, too, should respond in like measure; you should not make it impossible for the examiner, however, kind-hearted he or she is, to pass you.

Write a neat and legible hand; leave an adequate margin; split your longer answers into paragraphs wherever possible, and indicate a definite aid in solving some of your special difficulties.

The Indian medical profession would have done real service to humanity if larger attention is given to the vitamin therapeutics and the masses of Indian people would have been benefited by such effective indigenous remedies—Yours, etc., SASHITAL MANGESHRAO.

Veterans v. Youths

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—My humble suggestion to the Cricket Gymkhana that a cricket match should be arranged at the Brabourne Stadium between the youngsters, namely, Rangekar, Hazare, C. S. Nayudu and others. And, on the other hand, C. K. Nayudu, Deodhar, Wazir Ali, Nawab of Patnauli and other veteran players. I really think that the match will be very exciting. I hope that the Cricket Committee will think over this suggestion.—Yours etc., R. S. MUKUD.

Bombay.

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

WASHINGTON, April 3.
The Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, acting on President Roosevelt's orders to-day has sent a Note to the Italian Ambassador demanding the immediate recall of the Italian Naval Attaché here, Admiral Alberto Lais. It is alleged that Admiral Lais is connected with the sabotaging of Italian ships in American ports.

Our Delhi correspondent reports that "considerable surprise and resentment is noticeable in Assembly circles at the statement of Mr. Amery in Parliament." Assembly circles seem to be doubly naive.

One M.L.A. is stated to have declared that "Mr. Amery has thrown cold water on the peace efforts of Dr. Sapru."

Never mind, Lord Linlithgow is expected on the principle of compensation, to douche him in good hot, we mean, warm water.

Doctor Collico says that he will now belong not to no party but to all parties.

We welcome our new Mayor and wish good luck to his all-in-Mayoralty.

According to a Tokyo newspaper "the Vatican now understands in the correct light Japanese plans for a new order throughout Greater East Asia."

Well, every one has always understood Japanese plans for a new order throughout Greater East Asia in their very correct light.

M. Matsuoka is reported to have predicted that the Axis-Japanese Pact will last a century.

Much more—in history books.

It is said that General Simovitch has sent an important note to M. Stalin by a special plane.

M. Stalin will immediately send one in reply by special plane declining, with thanks, to receive it.

It is suggested that Rome may order surrender of East Africa in order to save Italian families from the fury of Abyssinians.

We reject this suggestion Berlin will order Rome to do nothing of the kind. It is more important to protect German troops in Cyrenaica.

An American lady has described how Marshal Badoglio and certain Fascist leaders tried to organise a revolution against Signor Mussolini and wrest power from him.

Her account, however, has lost all its interest since the Marshal's rival Herr Hitler has completely defeated him.

We are inclined to agree with the Hungarian Foreign Office that Count Teleki did not commit suicide.

Our own theory is that he let off his pistol at his right temple while in an unsound state of mind.

For what can be a better proof of this latter condition than the fact that he thought his Prime Ministerial task was "difficult and unhappy"? A man who enters the Axis Paradise and finds it hell is surely a lunatic.

"Hallo!" said Bailey, who was busy in his garden. "Your father wants to borrow something, as usual, I suppose?"

The boy nodded. "That's right," he replied. "Father said could you 'blige him with a corkscrew?'"

Bailey brightened. "Corkscrew? Certainly. You run along, sonny—I'll bring it round myself."

Love that makes the world go around often prevents the income from going more than halfway.

Criticism, like charity, should begin at home.

It's a poor seed that isn't stronger than the soil.

The promoter is a sort of drum major of industry.

Knowledge and timber should be well seasoned before being put to use.

Even a professor of mathematics is seldom able to figure out a woman's age correctly.

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Peace Reigns In Yugoslavia

German Guards Exposed; U. S. A. To Supply War Material

LONDON, April 4. The Yugoslav Government has to-day issued yet another denial of "fantastic and pure inventive reports of disorder and violence" and asserts that complete order and peace reign in Yugoslavia and no incidents have been reported from any part of the country.

Yugoslavia has requested United States to supply her with "ceram types" of war material. This fact was revealed to-day by President Roosevelt at a press conference. He stated that the request was made when he conferred with the Yugoslav Minister on Thursday. The United States is now endeavouring to ascertain whether the material required is obtainable.

22 DIVISIONS IN BULGARIA. ANKARA, April 4. Major General Creagh and other British Generals arrived in Ankara to-day to resume staff talks with the Turkish General Staff. It is understood here that 22 German divisions are now in Bulgaria with the main provision points in the Philippopolis area.

The German Headquarters in this area are at Chankiriya. A tendency has been noted to move troops concentrations towards the Greek and Yugoslav frontiers.

TO BE DECLARED OPEN TOWN. If Yugoslavia finds herself at war, Belgrade, Zagreb and Ljubljana will be declared open towns and undefended, according to an official statement.

GERMAN CONSUL THANKS. The German Consul, Von Troll, prior to his departure to Germany, visited the Governor of Belgrade and thanked him "for his correct and irreproachable behaviour to himself and other German subjects."

DEMONSTRATION OF SOLIDARITY. The failure of the Germans to reduce Croatia from the kingdom of Yugoslavia was marked by the arrival of the Croatian leader Dr. Matchek in Belgrade this morning.

He returned to the city from Zagreb, the Croatian capital, from where he announced his decision to join General Simovitch's government and called on all Croats for their loyal co-operation. Dr. Matchek was met at the station by several members of the Government and the occasion was made one for a demonstration of the solidarity of the three states—Serbia, Croatia and Slovenia—forming the true kingdom of Yugoslavia. Later Dr. Matchek took the oath as Deputy Prime Minister.

"TO SAVE PEACE" Dr. Matchek in a manifesto announcing his intention to collaborate with General Simovitch, says: "I have decided to enter into the joint Government in order to use all my power to save peace till the very last moment. By participation in the Government the rights of Croatia already acquired will not only be secured but will be increased. To succeed I must be helped by the whole Croatian people and disciplined order and peace. I particularly emphasise that all summoned to the army must comply without fail immediately. All requisitions for horses and cattle must be met by the municipalities—the state and Croatian governments guarantee payment."

It is considered this authoritative statement, finally dispels German attempts to foment discord between the Serb and Croatian people—Reuter.

MUSSOLINI'S LAST MINUTE NEWS-REELS. Earlier Belgrade dispatches stated:—

The Italian Minister, Sgr. Manelli, continued on Thursday his efforts to avert war between Germany and Yugoslavia, visiting Mr. Ninichitch, the Yugoslav Foreign Minister, twice during the day.

Italian circles here still hope for a peaceful outcome basing their hope partly on a message that the Yugoslav Minister in Berlin took back to the German capital.

Civil population has begun to evacuate Zara a town on the Dalmatian coast which was annexed by Italy in 1920, states the Official Italian News Agency. The first group of 3,000 to leave for Ancona consists of women and children and sick and aged.

Nazi Canards. The Nazi propaganda machine has now been turned on Serbo-Rumanian relations with a view to

fomenting trouble. Reports issued last night from Temesvar in Rumania by the German News Agency.

Following the declaration of Belgrade as an open town, the population has been warned that a black-out may be enforced at any moment, states the Belgrade wireless.

In addition to Belgrade, two other Yugoslav towns, namely Zagreb and Ljubljana, have been declared open and undefended towns in the event of war.

ITALIANS TO SCUTTLE SHIPS IN MASSAWA HARBOUR? Imperial troops advancing in Eritrea have found the road to the Italian Red Sea port of Massawa blocked. It is assumed that the Italians are hoping to gain time to scuttle their ships in the harbour and to destroy the harbour works. It is estimated that there are about forty vessels in Massawa harbour.

SOVIET RECOGNISES PETER'S ACCESSION. VICHY, April 4. M. Vyshinski, the Deputy Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, handed to M. Gabrilovitch, the Yugoslav Minister in Moscow, an official document recognising the official notification of King Peter's accession to the throne of Yugoslavia. It is understood in diplomatic circles in Moscow.

This information is contained in a Moscow dispatch to the Vichy News Agency which adds that the German Ambassador, Von Schulenberg, visited M. Gabrilovitch who informed him as to Yugoslavia's viewpoints.

It is stated that M. Gabrilovitch emphasised his country's intention to safeguard its neutrality and independence—Reuter.

BRAZILIAN POLICE SEIZE ITALIAN FREIGHTER. RIO DE JANEIRO, April 4. The Brazilian police have taken possession of the Italian freighter, "Teresa," of 6,133 tons in Rio harbour.—Reuter.

MASSAWA NOT YET FALLEN. LONDON, April 4. Massawa, the Eritrean port, has not yet fallen.

Reports published to the effect that the town is already in British hands is incorrect or at least premature. On the contrary, Reuter's diplomatic correspondent understands that the British forces advancing towards Massawa from Asmara have been delayed by the Italian demolition of the roads between the two towns.

The repairs of roads, it is understood, are being undertaken now, but they must occupy some time.—Reuter.

Feeding Civil Population. Massawa has been called upon to surrender, states Reuter's special correspondent with the Imperial Forces in Eritrea. A British officer carrying a white flag was sent to Massawa to point out that it was necessary for the British to have possession of the port in order to feed the civilian population of Asmara.—Reuter.

GERMAN ATTACK ON GREECE TO BE POSTPONED? ANKARA, April 4. Messages arriving here from special correspondents in Berlin suggest a change in Germany's attitude to Yugoslavia.

The change is interpreted here as an attempt to gain time to enable Germany to take measures to deal with the New Balkan situation.

The implication is that the expected German attack on Greece will be postponed and in the meantime, the Axis will do its utmost to stir up difficulties in Yugoslavia, following it up with an intensified war of nerves.—Reuter.

LAHORE, April 4. His Exalted Highness the Nizam as Chancellor of the Muslim University, Aligarh, has nominated Sir Abdul Qadir as member of the Court of the Muslim University, Aligarh.—A. P.

NEW CHINESE AMBASSADOR TO LONDON

LONDON, April 4. Reuter's Far Eastern correspondent writes:—

It is generally understood that Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo will succeed Dr. Quo Tai Chi as Chinese Ambassador in London, although no announcement can be expected until the British Government has given formal agreement.

Dr. Koo has been the Chinese Ambassador in Paris and is now in Vichy. For several years he was the Chief Chinese representative at the League of Nations where his impassioned presentation of China's case against Japan won him worldwide celebrity.

Before going to Paris Dr. Koo was Minister for Foreign Affairs and Acting Premier in 1926-27.—Reuter.

Retreating Fascists Bombing; 3,000 As Prisoners. ASMARA, April 4. From Reuter's Special Correspondent with Imperial Forces in Eritrea:—

The Italian Commander-in-Chief in Eritrea, General Luigi Frusci, is believed to be proceeding in the direction of Adowa from the neighbourhood of Adi Kalf where he was last reported. Patrols have been sent to a good distance to the South of Asmara but there is as yet no news from them although one officer who drove thirty miles out of the city told me that large numbers of Italian troops had readily surrendered to him.

RETREATING ITALIANS BOMBED. Retreating Italians on the Addis Ababa-Dessier road were heavily bombed by the South African Air Force on the second April. An official communiqué says direct hits were registered on closely parked vehicles. Transport on the Diredda-Addis Ababa road was made of which forty are reported to be seen to leave the vehicles and rush into a bush.

3,000 PRISONERS. The road blocks encountered by British patrols advancing from Asmara to the Red Sea are believed here to have been arranged to enable the Italians to complete the evacuation of Massawa and the demolition of the port works and to scuttle their ships.

Of which forty are reported to be seen to leave the vehicles and rush into a bush. Three thousand prisoners taken in Asmara have already been counted and many others are being rounded up.

U. S. Embassy Employee Arrested In Berlin. WASHINGTON, April 4. The United States has made representations to the German Foreign Office over the arrest of Mr. Stewart Herman, an employee of the United States Embassy in Berlin. The grounds are that prior to the notification, an explanation was not given to the Embassy, announced the State Department today. It is further stated that the Embassy reported on April 3 that a number of United States citizens of whom Mr. Herman was one had been taken into custody by the German police. They are reported to have been released several hours later.—Reuter.

Speculators And Profiteers Warned. MADRAS, April 4. A warning to speculators who attempt to corner stocks with the idea of profiteering that they are likely to meet with disappointment is contained in a Press Note issued by the Government today on the price level of rice in the Presidency.

The Communiqué says that the Government have received reports of an increasing tendency on the part of merchants to hold up stocks of paddy and rice with a view to an upward trend in prices. It points out that shipping facilities for the import of Burma rice are not as free as they were, but the Government have taken steps with the help of the Government of India to secure as much shipping space as possible for imports of rice from Burma.

The Communiqué adds that there is sufficient stock in the country. There is thus no cause for anxiety or alarm.

The Government, while not desiring to interfere with a rise in prices on account of various economic factors which would benefit the primary producer must, however, warn speculators who attempt to corner stocks with the idea of profiteering that they are likely to meet with disappointment.

EMBARGO ON AXIS MERCHANT SHIPS. ISTANBUL, April 4. The action of the American republics in putting an embargo on Axis merchantships is praised unreservedly in the Turkish Press.

"The events again prove indisputably," says the influential "Son Posta," "that European war also concerns the north and Latin American nations. A war fought by Britain which is so fully supported cannot but be won."—Reuter.

RELEASE OF ENEMY ALIENS. LONDON, April 3. Thirteen thousand five hundred enemy aliens—half of the total number detained in Britain and the dominions—have obtained freedom under the White Paper publishing categories of those eligible for release.

Of this number, 1,300 are Italians and the rest are Germans and Austrians.—Reuter.

U. S. A. To Release Yugoslav Funds

WASHINGTON, April 4. "Frozen" Yugoslav funds in the United States will be released in amounts sufficient to meet Yugoslavia's needs, stated Mr. Cordell Hull at a press conference to-day. He spoke approvingly of the unity of the new Yugoslav Government.

The acceptance by Dr. Matchek, the Croat leader of the Vice-Premiership, he said, was an expression of co-operation and unity by Yugoslavs for their own unity and independence.—Reuter.

Italian C-In-C On The Run! Retreating Fascists Bombing; 3,000 As Prisoners. ASMARA, April 4. From Reuter's Special Correspondent with Imperial Forces in Eritrea:—

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GOLD WORKERS GAGGED

Chittoor Magistrate Bans Meetings Of Kolar Field Labourers. CHITTOOR, April 3. An order under the States (Protection) Act has been served by the District Magistrate, Chittoor, on the members of the Kolar Gold Field Workers Union at Kuppam prohibiting them from organising or holding Labour meetings with in the limits of the Chittoor District.

"Such meetings," says the order, "are likely to be an obstruction to the administration of the Mysore State and a probable source of disturbance to public tranquility in the State and there is an emergency to prohibit such meetings."—A. P.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF CALCUTTA CORPORATION Appointment Challenged In Court Of Law. CALCUTTA, April 4. In the Calcutta High Court to-day, an application was made before Mr. Justice Panckridge on behalf of Mr. N. N. Banerjee, Barrister-at-Law and a ratepayer, and Mr. Satish Chandra Bose, Councillor, for an injunction restraining Mr. J. C. Mukherji, Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation, "from acting in pursuance of an alleged resolution passed at an alleged meeting of the Corporation on March 31."

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose appearing for the petitioners stated that he was questioning the validity of the reappointment of Mr. Mukherji as the Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation.

His Lordship fixed the hearing of the application for Tuesday (April 8) with notice to the parties.—A. P.

DEARNESS ALLOWANCE FOR RAILWAYMEN. MADRAS, April 4. A large number of workers in the Perampur Railway workshop and in the suburbs of Madras are drawing a salary of Rs. 50 and less have now been brought within the scheme of dearness allowance of Rs. 2 1/2 per month, says Mr. S. Guruswami, General Secretary, All India Railwaymen's Federation, in a statement to the press.—A. P.

Burmese Delegation Leaves Delhi. NEW DELHI, April 4. The Burmese Delegation to the Indo-Burma Trade Agreement left Delhi to-day.—A. P.

Frontier Dispute Of Two S. American Republics. BOGOTA, April 4. The heads of two South American Republics will meet in the centre of the international bridge across the Tachina river on Saturday to sign a treaty which will end a frontier dispute which has lasted a hundred and ten years.

They are President Santos of Colombia and President Lopez of Venezuela.—Reuter.

U. S. LOCAL STRIKE. Federal Negotiator Demands Reopening Of Mines On Monday. NEW YORK, April 4. A brusque demand that the United States' coal mines which are affected by the present strike be reopened by Monday was issued by the Federal negotiator, Mr. J. R. Steelman.

"The public cannot condone quibbling while the mines stand idle," he declares.

Mr. Steelman's demand was served on a conference of representatives of managers and unions which is now sitting. The strike arose through a demand for wage increase of one dollar daily for bituminous coal miners in Appalachian area.—Reuter.

VIA RUMANIA, NOT VIA YUGOSLAVIA! ISTANBUL, April 4. Henceforth no Turkish goods destined for Germany will be sent via Yugoslavia. The German authorities are reported to have notified Turkish firms importing goods from or exporting goods to Germany that they should immediately cease sending merchandise by this route. The Reich will pay the extra cost of transport. It is stated.—Reuter.

PABNA. The 12th Ritwik Convocation of Satguru will be held at the Central Satguru, Pabna, in the Holy Presence of S. S. Thakur from the 10th April to the 14th April.

MUSLIM LEAGUE CONFERENCE

Preparations Complete For Reception To President. BOMBAY, Friday. The three-day session of the Provincial Muslim League Conference will commence on Sunday, Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, Secretary of the All-India Muslim League presiding. Arrangements in connection with the conference are practically complete. Delegates from various parts of the country will start arriving from Saturday. The President-elect is expected from Delhi on Sunday morning when a reception will be accorded by Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Chairman of the Reception Committee.

FLAG SALUTATION. Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan will be taken, as a procession through the Muslim localities of the city, the procession starting at 7-30 a.m. on Sunday and terminating at the conference pandal at 9-30 a.m. The President will unfurl the Muslim League flag at the conference grounds at about 9-40 a.m. The flag salutation ceremony will be attended by Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League.

Problems connected with the educational, social, political and material progress and well-being of the Muslims in the province are expected to be discussed at the conference. The agenda will include a resolution complaining against the recent census operations in the province, particularly in the districts, as also a resolution demanding reforms for Baluchistan. The conference is expected to consider a resolution in connection with the economic programme chalked out by the All-India Muslim League. A resolution supporting the Pakistan scheme is also included in the agenda. A demand for separate electorates for Muslim representatives on School Boards is put forward in another resolution to be considered by the conference.

The first open session of the conference will be held at 9 p.m. on Sunday.

Knocked Down By Taxi. BOMBAY, Friday. When a taxi car B. M. T. 853 was proceeding along Parel Road from South to North, Abdul Ganyasa, a pedestrian who was crossing the road was knocked down this evening and was seriously injured. He was immediately removed to the K. E. M. Hospital where he died this evening.

Parsi Society Wedding. Ailbess Baug was turned into a fairland on the occasion of a brilliant society wedding, on Thursday evening. The bridegroom, Mr. Jal Nariman Dada-bhai, an incorporated accountant, is Chief Accountant of Messrs. Tata Chemicals, Ltd., and the bride, Miss Khorsheed Hormasji N. Peston-Jamsaji (Kooka) belongs to a well-known family. The marriage ceremony was performed by Dasturji Kalkhashru Mahar Kutar Dastur Dabeh Pahlanna and Dasturji N. Gharda. A very large number of persons of all communities, representing trades and professions of this cosmopolitan city responded to the joint invitation who wished the couple a happy married life. Covers were laid for over a thousand persons.

A Gruesome Find. Dense smoke was seen, gushing forth from a room in Kesharbai House, Nishampada Cross Road, Palkhi Moholla on Friday afternoon when a young woman of the house who had just returned broke open the door and found her brother lying amidst fire and smoke. Dawoodbhai Suleman (40) was found in a badly burnt condition on the floor and the charred remains of clothing were found sticking to the body and a bottle containing kerosene oil and match sticks were found by the side of the deceased. A pair of spectacles were also found on the deceased's eyes.

The deceased, it was made known after enquiry by the police, was suffering from general paralysis from the last 15 years.

Bajaj's Son Permitted To Offer Satyagraha. WARDEHAGANJ, April 4. The "United Press" understands that Mahatma Gandhi has permitted Mr. Ramkrishna Bajaj, son of Seth Jammalal Bajaj, to offer Satyagraha. Mr. Bajaj who is about 18 years old is the India's youngest Satyagrahi. He will offer Satyagraha on April 14.—United Press.

Delhi Satyagrahi Arrested. NEW DELHI, April 4. Mir Mustaq Ahmed who offered Satyagraha this evening at the Connaught Place, New Delhi, by shouting anti-war slogans, was arrested by the police.—United Press.

Viceroy Asked To Intervene

Dacca Hindu Sabha's Telegram. Dacca, April 4. No serious incident in connection with the communal clash in the city was reported yesterday and until 10 a.m. to-day. But almost all the educational institutions and shops in many quarters continue to remain closed. As regards the situation at Khana-para (Narayanganj sub-Division) where a communal clash occurred on April 1, the District Magistrate, interviewed by the Associated Press this morning, said that the Additional Superintendent of Police had been sent to the place of occurrence with a police force.

Mr. Hatch-Barnwell, who was brought here yesterday from Khana-para and admitted into hospital, sustained several wounds, according to Major Linton, Civil Surgeon. Major Linton added that there was nothing alarming in Mr. Hatch-Barnwell's condition at present.

The local Bar Association, the People's Association and the Mahasabha have sent telegrams to the Viceroy and the Governor of Bengal, expressing alarm at the fact that the communal trouble was now spreading to villages and praying for their excellencies' direct intervention.—A. P.

150 ARMED POLICE SENT TO Dacca. CALCUTTA, April 4. From enquiries made in the office of the Inspector-General of Police the "United Press" learns that a batch of 150 armed police was sent from Chittagong to Dacca yesterday in connection with the communal disturbances in the Dacca town and mofussil.—United Press.

Liaquat Ali Leaves For Bombay. NEW DELHI, April 4. Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, General Secretary of the All-India Muslim League and President-elect of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League Conference, left for Bombay to-night by the Bombay Express reaching there on the morning of April 6. On arrival he will be taken in a procession from the Victoria Terminus.—United Press.

Aurangabad Broadcasting Station. HYDERABAD (Dn.), April 4. Sir Akbar Hydar, President of E. E. H. Nizam's Executive Council, performed this evening the opening ceremony of the new Broadcasting Station at Aurangabad before a large and distinguished gathering.—United Press.

ADDITIONAL NAVAL AID FOR BRITAIN? WASHINGTON, April 3. President Roosevelt has the legal right to order naval escorts for merchantmen as far as the beginning of the Combat zone and Iceland is not in that zone. Senator George, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, made this statement to-day commenting on the assertion that the question of convoying ships as far as Iceland had been under consideration.

Some circles believe the question of additional naval aid for Britain was considered in a two-hour talk between President Roosevelt, Colonel Frank Knox, Navy Secretary, and Admiral Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, which followed the President's Defence Conference yesterday.—Reuter.

QUALITY SWADESHI PRODUCT. RADIO LAMP WORKS LTD. KARACHI. MANAGING AGENTS. KAYCEE & CO. LTD. LAHORE BOMBAY CALCUTTA MADRAS DELHI PUNJAB.

Council Of State

Insurance Act Amendment Bill Passed

Mudaliar On Investments In Approved Securities: Says, Sec. 27 Received Blessings Of Both Houses Only Two Years Ago

NEW DELHI, April 4. The Council of State to-day passed the Delhi "Ribbon" Development Bill as passed by the Assembly.

During discussion of the Insurance Act Amendment Bill moved by Sir Alan Lloyd, Commerce Secretary, Pandit Kunzru raised a number of points regarding the interpretation of the provision that 55 per cent of policy liabilities of an insurance company should, under Section 27 be invested in Government and other approved securities. The question in which the insurance companies and the general public were interested, said Pandit Kunzru, was whether the deposits to be made by every insurance company and the amount granted as loans to insured persons on the security of life policies were to be excluded from the 55 per cent referred to above.

QUESTION OF POLICY
The Commerce Member in the Assembly had referred to differences in interpreting the Section and had offered to meet the expenses of a test case in a court of law on the matter. Pandit Kunzru declared we were not concerned merely with interpretation of the Act.

It was a question of policy, he said, and that could only be decided by Government and not by a court of law. He also drew attention to the illogical effect produced by the explanation to section 27 as a result of which, while a company incorporated in an Indian State was exempted from any of the provisions of the Act, a company one-third of the members of whose governing body were, or one-third of whose share capital was held by people living in an Indian State would be subject to the disability that it had to invest all its assets in Government and other approved securities.

Referring to the amendment made in the Assembly to section 45, Pandit Kunzru said it conferred a power on the insurance companies which might easily be abused. Dealing with the new Section 3A which increased the charges for renewal of registration, he declared that if it was intended that increase in expenditure involved in the administration of the Act should be met by calls for further contributions from insurance companies, it was seriously objectionable.

WHY NON-INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT?

Mr. Hossain Inam criticised the appointment of a non-Indian as the Superintendent of Insurance. Referring to the provision for increase of charges for the renewal of registration, he said that it was a form of taxation. It was the primary duty of the Government he declared, to safeguard the interests of policy holders. He also wanted to know if any foreign Government levied taxes to run the Department of Insurance. Mr. Hossain Inam strongly supported the plea made by Pandit Kunzru in regard to insurance companies in Indian States.

MUDALIAR'S REPLY.

Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, Commerce Member, replying first to the point raised by Pandit Kunzru about Section 27 explained the circumstances in which it was incorporated in the bill "more or less as an agreed provision", after thorough discussion both in the legislature and outside in 1939. The policy embodied in that Section dealt with the interests of insurance companies and those of policy holders alike and he personally felt somewhat timorous of touching a section which, if not sacrosanct, had received the blessings of both the Houses only two

years ago. He had nevertheless gone further and had given an assurance. If they were certain that Government's interpretation of the section was wrong and they went to a court of law and had their own interpretation vindicated, he gave the assurance that Government would not have that section amended so as to restore the original interpretation.

AN ANOMALY
As regards the point about disadvantages position of companies incorporated in British India with one-third of the shareholders in an Indian state, the Commerce Member confessed that it had not been brought to his notice by any company or insurance in earnest. That was an anomaly which had not been provided for; but when the next amending bill was before the House—he hoped it would not be in his time—he was certain this question would be given consideration.

Referring to Mr. Hossain Inam's suggestion that the Superintendent of Insurance should be an Indian, the Commerce Member said there was no want of Indian actuaries; but it might not have been possible for Government to get on, on the terms and conditions on which they were prepared to get him and when the criticism of the House was about board salaries that sort of difficulty would always continue to exist. Member would have to resign their offices, he said, particularly now that this country was becoming more and more industrial and in some cases were using diversions of industry in any case they could not subscribe to the Rs. 500 limit which had been considered desirable in some quarters. He said, "I am sorry."

COST OF ADMINISTRATION OF ACT.

As regards the cost of administration of the Act, he said that the present contribution from General Insurance was Rs. one lakh and 50 thousand and the present contribution by way of fees, etc., from insurance agents and companies was about Rs. 50,000. He said that under present circumstances for the purposes of a growing department, they wanted more money and it was no use going to the Government for a general taxpayer. He did not want to commit the House to any idea that all the additional expenditure of the Department hereafter must be found by insurance interests alone. He reminded the House that the bill, though it did not represent a hundred per cent agreement among the interests concerned, was nevertheless one to which insurance interests in their heart of hearts gave their consent.

The Bill was passed and the House adjourned sine die.—A.P.

INDIA PRODUCING MORE WAR MATERIAL

NEW DELHI, April 3. Investigations into the possibility of manufacturing in India miscellaneous items of ordnance stores, hitherto imported, are now nearing completion.

Already India is producing over 20,000 out of 40,000 items of ordnance stores and items formerly placed in the category of imported stores are continually being transferred to the indigenous category.

Among typical examples of this may be mentioned web equipment, lubricating oil, bichromates and acetic acid which, formerly imported, are now being produced in India, while substitution of cotton canvas for flax canvas, fish oil for cod liver oil, and various Indian varieties of drugs



The new building for Shri Sharda Mandir, the only National High School of Karachi—Kekhashru Manekji Cooper Niketan—was declared open by Mrs. Sarayubala N. Khandwalla (daughter of Mrs. Lila-vati Munshi). This building has been built with the magnificent donation from Seth Jehangir Manekji Cooper of the firm of well-known Bombay publishers Messrs. J. and D. Cooper.

Picture shows Smt. Jamshed Mehta, President of the institution, making an inaugural speech. The President Smt. Sarayubala who declared the building open is seen sitting.

3RD PHASE OF CITY SATYAGRAHA

Gandhiji Approves Of Further List Of 200 Satyagrahis

BOMBAY, Friday. The third phase of the Satyagraha campaign of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be launched on Monday next by a batch of two women Satyagrahis. Two hundred Congressmen who have been approved by Mahatma Gandhi, it is understood, will follow thereafter, in batches of two or three. A large number of these Satyagrahis drawn from among the primary members.

The programme during the third phase of the campaign will be similar to that followed so far. Satyagraha, it is understood, will be offered in the city every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The Satyagrahis will end their initiation to the Commissioner of Police a day in advance.

The second phase of the Satyagraha campaign in Bombay which commenced about two months back will conclude on Saturday when a batch of two Congressmen proposes to offer Satyagraha. The batch includes Mr. Kantappa K. Pangal, a Congress worker from "A" Ward and Mr. Ganpat A. Sawant, member of the "E" Ward Congress Committee. Mr. Pangal proposes to offer Satyagraha in front of the "A" Ward Congress Committee office at Bohra Bazar at 6 p.m. Mr. Sawant intends shouting anti-war slogans in front of the "E" Ward Congress Committee office at 6 p.m.

The Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee expects to resume Satyagraha within a few days. They have submitted a list of about 25 Satyagrahis for Mahatma Gandhi's approval. The approved list is expected in a day or two.

Gujarat Congress President Jailed

DEHRA DUN, April 4. Ramsaran Manigain Vaid, President of Gujarat Congress Committee, has been sentenced to 18 months' R. I. Gyanchand, Cashier, Dolai Congress Committee

for those previously imported has enabled Government to transfer their source of supply from abroad to India.

FROM SCISSORS TO SAUSAGES
Some of the articles of ordnance stores hitherto imported but now produced in India are forks, spoons, scissors, eye shields, leather cup goggles, hair combs, clasp knives, smoked lenses for sun-glasses, wire mesh gauze, benzol, mess tins, steel spring, milk sterilizer, disinfectors, electrodes, tinned mutton and sausages, ebomite commercial rod, sheet and tubes, twines and whipcord lines, saddlers bone rubbing, half inch tape, identity discs, adhesive tape and holder detectors gas spray frame.—A.P.

and Mohanlal Assistant Secretary, Gujarat Congress Committee, have been arrested for offering Satyagraha.—A.P.

Satyagraha Not To Be Suspended During Easter

WARDHA, April 4. It is learnt that Satyagraha will not be suspended during the forthcoming Easter, as was done during the last Christmas.—United Press.

In The Punjab

LAHORE, April 4. Following convictions and arrests have been reported in connection with Satyagraha:—

ROHTAK: Ramsingh one year R.I.

RAISING: Ganga Datta and Tek Chand one year R.I. and Rs. 100 fine each.

LYALLPUR: Kharaiti Ram, Bhagwandas, Pyarelal and Sawarajkumar, one year S.I. and Rs. 10 fine each; Raunaki Ram 6 months' imprisonment.

Dewan Sundersingh of village Jahaman was arrested. About a dozen other arrests are reported from different parts of the province.—A.P.

KOLHAPUR PRESS KEEPER ARRESTED

KOLHAPUR, April 4. Mr. G. S. Gokhale, keeper of the Vidya Vilas Printing Press, was arrested last evening under the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act for publishing certain alleged objectionable leaflets.

The "Vidya Vilas", a daily paper, of which Mr. Gokhale was the editor, recently ceased publication for its inability to deposit a security of Rs. 1,000 demanded by the Kolhapur Durbar.—United Press.

SIND DEPUTATION TO WAIT ON MAHATMA

Will Request For Permission To Offer Satyagraha

KARACHI, April 4. A deputation of prominent Congressmen including Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, Prof. Ghansham and Mr. Parsram Tahilramani, appointed by the S.P.C.C. will wait on Mahatma Gandhi and request him to permit Sind Congressmen to participate in the C.D. movement. It is also likely that the deputation will meet Maulana Azad before leaving for Wardha in the middle of this month.—A.P.

When Good Becomes Evil!

Gross Maladministration Of Debt Conciliation Act In Madras

MADRAS, April 3. Scathing criticism of the working of certain Debt Conciliation Boards was made by Sir Lionel Beach, Chief Justice of the Madras High Court, to-day, in quashing an order of the Kistna Debt Conciliation Board.

"If administered in accordance with its spirit," observed the Chief Justice, "the Debt Conciliation Act should, in spite of its defects, prove beneficial, but my experience gathered from the hearing of petitions for the quashing of orders of Debt Conciliation Boards convinces me that the Act has not been administered by some Boards in the way it should be administered."

GROSSEST MALADMINISTRATION.

The Chief Justice added: "The cause for the maladministration of the Act in some cases may be that the members of the tribunal concerned had not the time to devote to the proper investigation of the claims. The arbitrary nature of some of the orders, which I have seen, would suggest this, but if the legislative authority enacts a statute of this nature, it should be certain that there is proper machinery for working it. If there is no proper machinery, grave injustice is bound to follow. The present case is an example of the grossest maladministration of the act.—A.P.

MARKETS REGULATION BILL FOR BENGAL Referred To Select Committee By Assembly

CALCUTTA, April 3. On the motion of the Honble Mr. Tamizuddin Khan, Minister for Agriculture and Industries the Bengal Legislative Assembly today referred the Markets Regulation Bill to a Select Committee.

An opposition motion, urging circulation of the Bill for eliciting public opinion, was rejected without a division.

The Bill seems to define the market charges and fees which may be levied by the proprietors of markets and the rates at which they may be levied; to maintain prices of standard weights and measures in markets; to compel a proprietor of a market to provide adequate shelter, conservancy, water supply, sanitation, etc.

The opposition criticism against the Bill was that it did not provide for the control of prices of commodities and that there was no definite proposals in the bill.—A.P.

NEED FOR A NATIONAL ATLAS

CALCUTTA, April 3. Dr. B. C. Law, presiding over the annual general meeting of the Calcutta Geographical Society this evening, suggested that an attempt should be made to prepare a national atlas of India, more or less, on the lines of national atlases of France, Russia, Poland, Finland and Czechoslovakia. Such a national atlas should aim at a strictly objective and scientific presentation of the natural conditions, natural resources and economic development of the land (and adjacent seas), of the history and prehistory of the country, and of the distributions, occupations, movement and social conditions of the population.—A.P.

LAHORE.—Men who render combatant services during the present war are to receive preferential treatment for purposes of recruitment to the Provincial and Sub-ordinate Medical Services under the Punjab Government.

The Government have decided, states a 'communiqué', that only those qualified medical men who are willing to offer themselves for military duty, if required to do so, will be recruited to the Punjab Civil Medical Service permanently.—A.P.

MUTT AND JEFF—Well, This Is One Way to Stock Up for the fruit and Vegetable Business

By BUD FISHER





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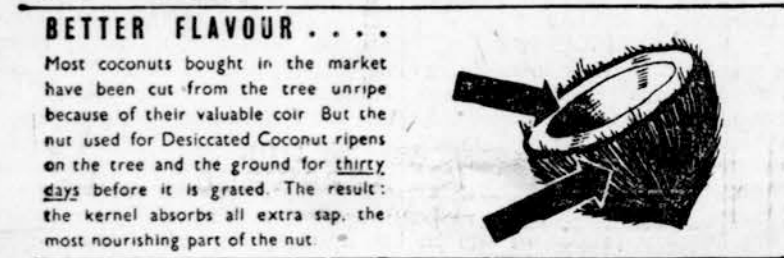
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NAZI MISSION IN MOROCCO

"Spreading Spirit Of Defeatism Among Population"

NEW DELHI, April 3. Advice received here indicates that a German mission comprising twenty officers, thirty non-commissioned officers and thirty civilians has reached French Morocco under the leadership of one Mr. Auer, formerly Secretary to the German Embassy in Paris. The mission is on an inspection of industrial organisations and munitions depots.

Actually, however, Mr. Auer does not disguise the German intention of working towards complete control of military and economic spheres.

According to a statement by Mr. Auer, the mission will extend to French possessions and Protectorate, particularly over Morocco. Consequently, the mission is reported to be spying upon military organisations in Morocco attempting to exercise control over aerodromes and new landing grounds.

It is also engaged in spreading a spirit of defeatism among the active population.—United Press.

ILLEGAL CHANGE IN WORKING ARRANGEMENTS

Labour Representative's Allegation Against Standard Mills

An application was presented today on behalf of the Standard Mills, Faridabad, Bombay, requesting the President of the Industrial Court to hold that the strike declared by the Ring Frame Department on March 9 and 10 last was illegal as no previous notice was given by the employees.

The employees struck work on the morning of March 9 and according to the management resumed work the following day. They had not formulated their demands and placed them before the management either by themselves or through their representatives.

Mr. R. G. Gokhale, Labour Officer to the Millowners' Association, Mr. G. Robinson, Manager of the Standard Mills and Mr. S. Annagiri, Labour Officer of the Standard Mills, gave evidence.

Mr. B. Narayanswami on behalf of the Standard Mills, argued that the strike of the dayshift workers in the ring frame department was illegal for they did not give due notice under Section 28 of the Industrial Disputes Act.

Mr. R. S. Nimkar, appearing for the strikers argued that the strike took place because the management had made an illegal change in the working arrangements and further submitted that cleaning time did not fall under Section 2 of the Act.

The case has concluded. Mr. Justice H. V. Divetia, the President of the Industrial Court, has reserved his orders.

There are in all four cases on the board today. Applicants in the first two are Mills, the Victoria Mills, DeLisle Road, Bombay, and the Standard Mills, Faridabad, Bombay.

Applicants in the other two cases are Bayabal Diwaji, a woman worker and the Government Labour Officer, Bombay.

FOR AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

Madras Govt. Appoints Nine More Asst Directors

MADRAS, April 4. With a view to disseminating the results of agricultural research among the ryots and enable them to raise better crops, the Government of Madras have sanctioned a scheme for the reorganisation of the Agricultural Department.

In pursuance of the new scheme nine more Assistant Directors of Agriculture have been appointed while the posts of two Deputy Directors have been abolished. The object is to place each district in charge of an Assistant Director who will work in close co-operation with the Revenue Department ensuring better supervision of the agricultural demonstrators work and more efficient dissemination of the results of Agricultural research among the ryots in rural areas.—A. P.

Indian Medical Service To Be Replaced

RANGOON, April 2. In the House of Representatives, U Ba Hlaing asked Government if it contemplated to retain the Indian Medical Service or to introduce the Burma Medical Class One.

The Minister of Health replied that the question of constituting a Burma Medical Service Class One with a view to the gradual replacement of the In-

EASTERN GROUP SUPPLY COUNCIL

(Continued from page 6)

sible which they cannot obtain locally, but which can be provided from other countries of the Eastern Group will be co-ordinated and submitted to the Eastern Group Supply Council by the Central Provision Office.

This Central Provision Office is a military organisation and is being set up in India in close touch with the Eastern Group Supply Council. It will be staffed by personnel consisting of about 40 to 50 officers drawn from the forces of Great Britain, India and the Dominions concerned and will deal with 40,000 to 50,000 items of supply.

The requirements to be sent in to the Central Provision Office (C.P.O.) will be in the form of (a) firm demands to meet the actual needs during the ensuing months and (b) long range forecasts to enable future supply to be planned. The organisation or part of the Army staff within each military command which is concerned with this work is usually called the "Local" or "Internal" Provision Office. It is with these local organizations that the Central Provision Office will mainly deal.

An important function of the Central Provision Office will be the priority of allocation of the available supplies to the military commands, should a shortage arise in any particular store or commodity. In this, the Controller-General, Army Provision (E.G.) will be guided by the policy of the General Staff in London.

It will be seen that the Controller-General is virtually the agent of the various Commanders-in-Chief, e.g. the Commander-in-Chief, Middle East, the Commander-in-Chief, India, etc., to obtain the military stores required by them from the Eastern Group countries for the maintenance of their forces.

★
 Outlining his country's policy, Australia's representative, Sir Bertram Stevens, said:

"We do not come to this organisation for the purpose of securing additional trade. We do not come here just to get from it what we can. We come here to give to it our capacity in the secondary field and the primary field so that we can deepen the contribution that we might make towards the successful functioning of the Council and we are prepared to do those things that will give the best results from the point of view of the strategic and military position of the time. We quite realise of course that the expansion of the work of this group will inevitably bring new trade to all of us, but I want to emphasise that we come rather to give than to take. We come to help."

"Australia is, of course, the most developed country from the manufacturing viewpoint in the Eastern Group. Intense efforts have been made to build up a tremendous munition industry out of the great industries which have grown up in Australia in the last twenty years."

"Both now and at the Conference, Australia has conceived of the Council as an organisation promoting mutual assistance and co-operation, and the orderly use of all our resources. Australia, from the early days of the war, began

to supply both Britain and many other countries in the Group with a part of their urgent war requirements, and now that the struggle is making such colossal demands on every country, and everywhere capacity is likely to be strained, we feel above all the need for a co-ordinating body to dispose of resources in the best possible way.

"It is not inappropriate to add that Australia expects much of the Council, and believes that it can progressively develop in scope and usefulness, particularly in the stimulation of mutual contact, mutual understanding and mutual exchange."

"Take the position of India today in relation to one of their splendidly organised industries, India today is supplying practically the whole, if not the whole, of the requirements of this Group of cotton goods, right up to the limit of their capacity. India, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa have joined their resources as well in this group with all their woollen goods. The extent to which we as a group can ease the burden of the United Kingdom and ease the shipping position of course is in itself a contribution to the common cause."

★
 Pointing out that South Africa is not a highly industrialised country but has developed certain war industries, General Hoare affirmed his country's desire to co-operate with other Group countries in supplying the requirements of the Group.

Mr. Hydari, the Indian Member of the Council, said that his recent experience of the Council's work fully bore out his Australian colleague's view of the spirit which animated all the members. They appreciated that India had been able to accomplish in the field of supply during the first difficult year of the war and the paramount factors, viz., the ease and speed of supply and saving of shipping which under present conditions placed India in a position of advantage.

Asked about the scope of his functions "vis-a-vis" the Indian States, Mr. Hydari referred to the following extract from the speech of His Excellency, the Viceroy when opening the session of the Chamber of Princes on March the 17th:—

"The Indian States, in common with British India, will be represented on the Supply Council of the Eastern Group which has now been established, and on which the Representative of India sits side by side with the representatives of the Dominions of Australia, South Africa, New Zealand and of His Majesty's Government, and in touch with the Colonial Governments throughout the area. I would only observe in that connexion that I am fully alive to the importance of ensuring that India's Representative on that Council and my Supply Department, shall be kept informed of the resources of the States, of their anxiety to assist by every means in their power, and of the contributions which they may be in a position to make towards the satisfaction of our ever-expanding needs."

RADIO STATION FOR HYDERABAD

Will Broadcast In Marathi And Urdu

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) April 4. Aurangabad Wireless Station 319 metres (940 kilocycles half kilowatt medium wave) will be opened this evening at five by Sir Akbar Hydari. The station will broadcast daily programmes from 5-30 to 9-30 p.m. in Marathi and Urdu specialising in rural broadcast.—A. P.

STRIKE IN POONA MILLS CALLED OFF

POONA, April 4. The strike in the Raja Bahadur mill was called off to-day and all the workers who were on strike have resumed work.

The strike had been declared an illegal one according to the Trade Disputes Act as the workers had not given the necessary notice to the management before resorting to strike.—A. P.

MADRAS REMITS 2 LACS TO AIR MINISTRY

MADRAS, April 4. A further sum of Rs. 2 lakhs making a total of Rs. 85 lakhs to date has to-day been remitted to the Air Ministry, London, from the Madras Governor's War Fund for the purchase of fighters for the Madras Squadrons.—A. P.

Indian Medical Service officers had been engaging the attention of Government for some time past.—A. P.

'HABEAS CORPUS' APPLICATION DISMISSED

Defence Of India Rules 'Intra Vires', Says Justice Monroe

LAHORE, April 3. Holding that the Defence of India Rules were 'intra vires' and that Section 16 of the Defence of India Act was a bar to the High Court to consider the legality of the detention order of the Government, Mr. Justice Monroe dismissed this afternoon the 'habeas corpus' application of Karam Singh Mann, an alleged Communist.

Mr. Mann was arrested in December last under the Defence of India Rules. An application under the 'Habeas Corpus' Act questioning the legality and propriety of Mr. Mann as a security prisoner, was filed in the High Court.

Mr. Sleem, Advocate-General, while presenting the Warrant for the detention of Mr. Mann submitted that the court could not go into the matter as it was discretionary with the Punjab Government. No court, he contended, could take cognizance of any order made under the Defence of India Rules.

His Lordship after hearing arguments of the Advocate-General and Mr. Jivan Lal Kapoor, counsel for the applicant, dismissed the petition.—A. P.

LONDON.—Mr. Menzies, the Australian Prime Minister, hopes to have discussions with President Roosevelt about the excellent co-operation between Australia and the United States in the Pacific during his forthcoming visit to the United States.—Reuter.



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Rural Crafts On View In City

Biggest Exhibition Of Khadi And Village Industries Opens At Rambaug & Ladwadi To-day Building Up A Better Social Order

(By VAIKUNTH L. MEHTA)

It is now over six years since the All-India Village Industries Association was started, pursuant to a resolution adopted at the session of the Congress held in Bombay in October 1934. The holding of the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition in Bombay during the ensuing National Week celebrations will enable the public of Bombay to get some idea of the progress made by the Association in this Province and elsewhere. The main aim of the Congress in establishing the Association was to create an agency for the revival and encouragement of dead or dying village industries, besides the central industry of hand-spinning. In addition, the Association was called upon to strive for "the moral and physical advancement of the villages" and to promote, in general, the interests of the large masses of our population who reside in villages. Although it may be said that, from its inception, the Congress has identified itself with the welfare of the rural population, it was felt that this part of the constructive programme could be better performed by placing it in charge of an organization that would bring to bear on its task concentrated and special effort, unaffected by and independent of the political activities of the Congress.

Remedy For Poverty

It is not proposed, in this article, to review in detail the record of the actual work of the Association during the last six years. It is not for one connected with that body to essay that task. An attempt will, however, be made to

CHAFF OR BREAD?

Mill polished rice not only has no nutritive value but injures the system, leading to various diseases. If you want to be healthy use hand-pounded unpolished rice. While mill polished rice is alluring but has no nutritive value. Unpolished rice is not white but is rich in Vitamin B which wards off beri-beri.

explain the economic basis of the programme of the Association and to examine how it fits in with the scheme of re-planning of society under Swaraj. The need for developing industries in our country as a solution of the problem of poverty, unemployment and indebtedness has been recognized by the Congress ever since its inception. Even prior to that, an official Famine Commission made the observation that "the only remedy for the poverty and indigence of the rural population lay in the development of industries other than agriculture and independent of the fluctuations of the seasons." In recent years, we have had the slogan "industrialize or perish" dinned into our ears. Industrialization has made considerable headway during the last quarter of a century, and still to-day we seem no nearer a solution of the problem that we set out to solve. On the contrary, poverty has gone deeper, unemployment has been on the increase, and the volume of agricultural debt has got swollen, when we compare present conditions with what they were at the close of the last War. These are facts and not fantasies, and it is because of its recognition of these facts that the Economic and Industrial Survey Committee appointed in 1933 by the Government of Bombay observed in its report that it was a matter deserving of serious attention that in what was considered to be the most industrial province of India, the population engaged in industrial occupations appeared to have fallen both absolutely and relatively. If that is the condition in industrially advanced Bombay, the position in other parts of India is much worse. The main task of the All-India Village Industries Association has been to draw attention to the inability of the form of industrialization that has been hitherto in vogue to solve

the basic problems of rural economic life. The effect of the impact of the large-scale industrialization that has been favoured so far has admittedly been adverse. Large numbers of the rural population have been thrown out of employment, while those that still remain in employment have to content with a much lower level of earnings. To put it mildly, as is done in the report of Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas's Inquiry Committee, "on balance it is not at all certain that the agricultural community has gained by industrialization." The industrial progress or revival that we seek is such as will satisfy the need for alternative occupations and for additional sources of income. It has been the aim of the Association to emphasise this two-fold need and to see to it that it is suitably met.

Reversing The Process

The Association drew up a programme which has now been before the country for the last six years. It has been pursued in varying forms and with varying results in different parts of the country. The fundamental conception must be recognized as essentially sound. That conception is the same as lies behind the revival of the hand-spinning industry. It is to encourage, subsidize and patronize an occupation which, by the application of various tests, is found to be suitable for adoption by the large numbers of our rural population who are unemployed or under-employed. The tests that have been applied are, that the industry is easily learnt, that it involves very little outlay of capital, that it can be taken up and left off by the villager according to the requirements of his main industry and it represents part of an industry which meets one of the necessities of life for large sections of the population. What is true of hand-spinning, as viewed in the light of these tests, is also true of industries connected with the processing of foodstuffs by hand. These traditional occupations are in danger of disappearing altogether if they have not disappeared already. There are no new occupations to replace them, and the consequence can be no other than the increase of poverty, unemployment or indebtedness. It is to reverse the process and to avert that dire consequence that the revival of these occupations figures prominently in the programme of the Association, humdrum and unambitious as that part of the programme may appear to be.

Primary Objective

The place of village industries of the type favoured by the Association in any scheme of economic planning must remain prominent, inasmuch as the well-being of the rural population, who constitute so large a section of the Indian nation as a whole, should be the primary objective of the national plan. The importance of cottage and rural industries arises from various advantages that these industries possess. These advantages have been well summarized by the National Planning Committee in the resolutions formulated by it:—

- (1) employment in the natural setting of the worker's own place of habitation, combined with numerous physical, moral, material and other benefits that go with such employment;
- (2) finding means of livelihood for the largest number of persons;
- (3) offering opportunities for profitable employment and development of inherent talent and aptitude in occupations which should be congenial to them;
- (4) the opportunities of following more than one vocation for means of

livelihood, particularly subsidiary occupations for the cultivating classes;

- (5) the comparatively lower cost of living for a similar standard in rural areas than in urban areas;
- (6) the increased employment in rural areas leading to spreading over of purchasing power which is confined to urban area at present.

Where The State Fails

This analysis provides the economic background for the planning that Mahatma Gandhi favoured in relation to the foremost of our national industries, namely, the manufacture of textiles, when he established the All-India Spinners' Association nearly twenty years ago. It is an extension of the same line of economic thinking that led a decade and a half later to the inauguration of the All-India Village Industries Association. Khadi has made much progress in the past few years, and there has, undoubtedly, been some headway made in the revival, here and there, of a few among our numerous rural industries. But what has been achieved, even in respect of Khadi, is insignificant compared to what remains to be done. It may be that progress is slow, because, in India, State effort is lacking—the effort that has helped cottage industries in other countries to adjust themselves to the new economic conditions created by the industrial revolution. To bring to the aid of these industries the benefits of research and investigation, to devise and popularize technical improvements, to assist in economic

SOAP OUT OF EARTH

Villagers wash clothes out of a white earth found in river beds. It has been proved that good soap can be made out of it. It lathers well and washes white.

TRY A CAKE

mic organization for the purchase of raw materials, for the provision of credit during the process of manufacture, for the marketing of the finished products and for protection against the competition of cheap mill-made products, these are services that are rendered by the State to handicraftsmen and artisans in other countries. If in India, the State fails to perform that task, our responsibility as fellow-citizens and consumers becomes all the greater. It is to this duty that Mahatma Gandhi insistently calls our attention, especially when we take stock of national efforts during the National Week. To the extent that we respond to this call of his, to that extent we shall help in the building up of a better social order.

Gandhiji's Message

Mahatma Gandhi has sent the following message to Mr. Vithaldas Jerajani in connection with the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition which is being opened to-day:

"I hope the exhibition will be a great success. The success of our struggle depends on the extent to which such constructive work spreads".

(Translated from the Gujarati).

Tanning And Leather Industry

(By Ratilal Adani)

The tanning and leather industry is the second greatest village industry—second only to the hand-spinning and hand-weaving industry. Thousands and hundreds of thousands of chammars throughout the length and breadth of our sub-continent find their only means of livelihood in this industry. They carry on their function following the old obsolete methods of work. Predominantly agricultural as our country is, leather finds a prominent place in its rural economy. With the progress of time its utility increases.

Eu. Science has done a good deal towards furthering the researches in this field as well as in others and consequently has led to a fairly good progress therein. The highly refined chrome-tanning methods have been introduced, almost a hundred years have passed since this method was introduced. But as ill-luck would have it for our country, that method remained confined within the four-walls of the city factories. Day in and day out, we are being invaded by the omnivorous demon of fashion. The factories cater to these fashions and interests. And we greet these factory produced commodities with satisfaction. But this tendency has struck a mortal blow to the foundations of our wide-spread village crafts. The illiterate village chammars are ignorant of applied science. And the educated class has utilized all knowledge towards selfish ends. We abetted the selfish conspiracy of this handful by encouraging them. Our attitude contributed to the destruction of a major industry of our country and we were blind to this eventuality. Cawnpore or Bata, do not indicate the progress of a nation's industry. Of course, the Government treats the production figures of these industrial concerns as such indicators.

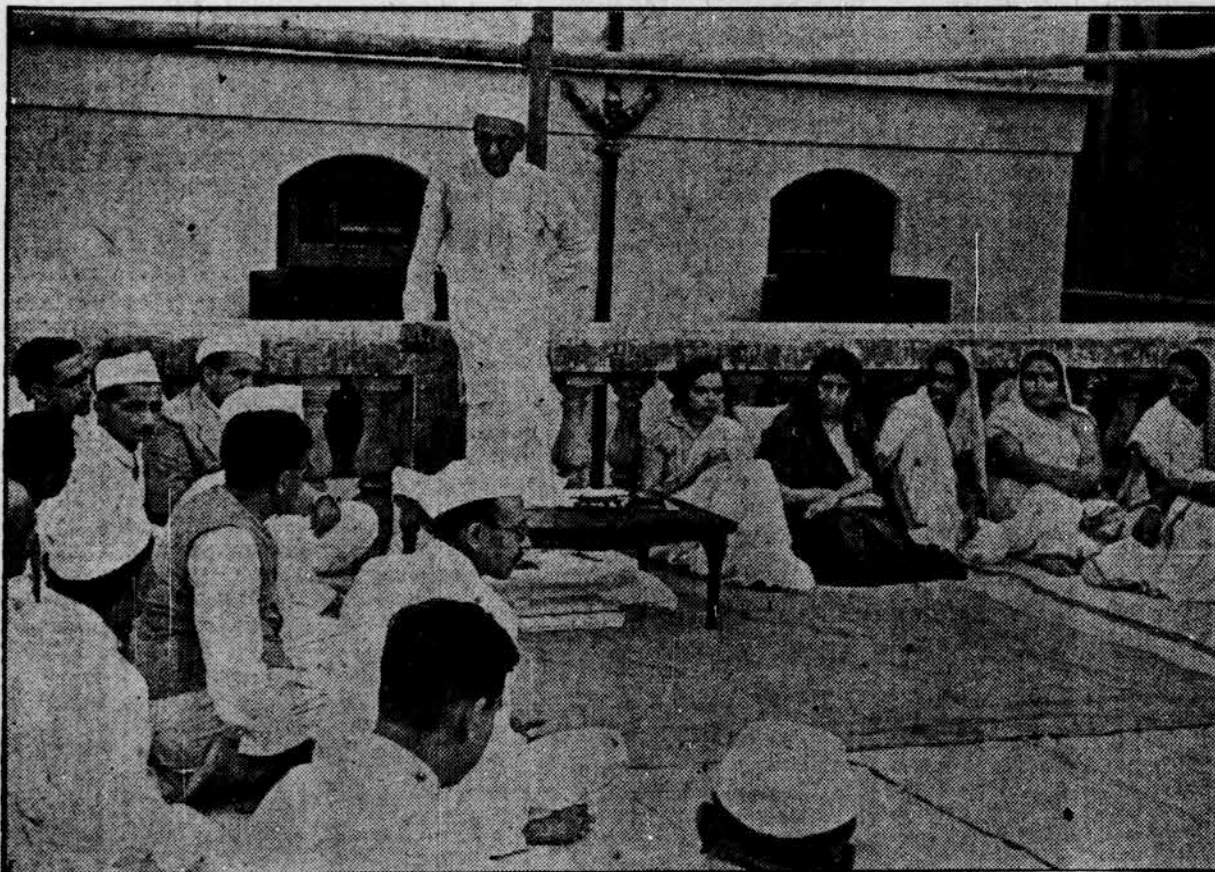


Mr. MAHADEV DESAI who will open the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition at Rambaug and Ladwadi to-day.

RESULT OF UNTOUCHABILITY

Hundreds of thousands of chammars in our numerous villages ply their craft supplying the needs of our country folk. The Indian village industry cannot lay any claim to progress as long as they do not master the new technique of tannery, as long as every village, and every hamlet does not produce leather goods scientifically; viewed from this angle, our village industries to-day are in a sorrowful plight.

(Continued On Page 14)



Mr. Vithaldas Jerajani, Chairman, is seen addressing the Khadi Board on the arrangements of the Exhibition.

A.I. V. I. Association

SIX YEARS' STEADY PROGRESS

Entrusted with the momentous task of breathing a new life into the decaying Indian village, the All-India Village Industries Association has worked untiringly for the past six years, in the direction of reviving and improving the village industries and of bringing about a moral and physical advancement of the villager. With a small band of selfless workers, seeking guidance from Wardha, the organisation has conducted extremely useful research work with regard to village industries, published literature about them, organised intensive propaganda with a view to educate the simple villager, devised various measures for improving the implements of the artisan, and established agencies for popularising village products.

The training centres of the Association have turned out, year after year, clever artisans and workers who, in their turn, have rendered useful service to the villager.

ENCOURAGING FIGURES

With an humble start in 1934, the Association has succeeded in popularising village industries products to the extent of increasing their sales by a big margin, within the short period of six years.

The Association made a start in 1935 with 432 members, 56 agents, 28 certified shops and 5 affiliated institutions. At the end of 1939, the membership was 277, agencies 38, certified shops 24 and affiliated institutions 17. Though the membership has dwindled, the Association has shown steady progress during the past six years in all branches of activity.

SELF-SUFFICIENCY

It was with a view to make rural life in India "self-dependent, self-supporting and self-respecting" that the All-India Village Industries Association was brought into existence in December, 1934, in pursuance of the resolution passed at the Bombay session of the Indian National Congress. It had long been felt that industries which had been the mainstay of millions in the Indian villages had languished for want of opportunities for research which is so essential for enabling the artisans in the villages to adapt their processes for the present-day needs. The need of the hour was a central group of persons who could undertake to study the needs of the people and conduct intensive experiment and research in the matter of village industries so that the villagers could be enabled to organise themselves into self-sufficient groups. The Village Industries Association provided such a group of persons.

COMMODITY.	SALES				
	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Hand-pounded rice	Rs. 792	Rs. 8,898	Rs. 2,455	Rs. 5,818	Rs. 22,482
Hand ground flour		871	1,629	2,866	4,513
Ghani oil		12,628	11,966	19,013	20,249
Handmade paper		1,785	3,158	12,780	18,123
Soap			4,736	12,678	19,183
Leather articles		15	32	1,689	4,008
Honey		254		909	1,035
Gur		725	681	765	945
Handmade sugar			112	80	228

Oil pressing, bee-keeping, husking of paddy by hand, flour grinding, gur (jaggery) making, fish culture, dairying, salt manufacture, spinning, blanket-making, silk and tasar industry, jute spinning and weaving, carpet-making, paper-making, mat-making, comb manufacture, cutlery, soap manufacture, stone craft and tanning of leather were the industries to which the Association has been devoting its attention.

The affairs of the Association were entrusted to a Board of Management which was to define the programme of village reconstruction work from time to time, to co-ordinate the policy followed in different centres and to collect and circulate information gathered from workers or agents as to the condition of village industries. The Association confined its activities in 1935 to 115 villages, 10 groups of villages and to parts of 15 districts.

PRESSING NEEDS

Three pressing needs of the villagers engaged the attention of the Association immediately after it started functioning. The first was sanitation of the villages. During the six years of its existence, the All-India Village Industries Association has rendered very useful service in the matter of village sanitation by building and re-

pairing roads, cleaning the village, making drains, filling up cess pools, cleaning tanks and wells and carrying on propaganda among villagers.

The second item to which the Association has been devoting its attention is the diet of the villager. During the past six years, the Association has been carrying on intensive propaganda urging the villager to use unpolished rice, whole wheat flour, ghani oil and jaggery in the place of over-refined products. Immediately after the Association started functioning it obtained the opinion of eminent doctors all over the country regarding the relative merits of polished and unpolished rice, hand-ground whole-wheat flour and mill-ground flour, gur and refined sugar. In hundreds of villages, the Association has been distributing leaflets and exhibiting illustrative maps and posters urging villagers to use less processed foods. Pure food products such as whole-wheat flour, hand-pounded rice have been made available to the public through shops certified by the Association. The Association started with 28 shops which have now been reduced to 24.

That the persistent propaganda carried on by the Association among the villagers had the desired result is evident from the fact that the sale of commodities through the certified shops of the Association has increased, in some cases, ten times during the last six years. Though statistics regarding sales of village industries products through shops other than those certified by the Association are not available, it could easily be proved that a very large percentage of the rural population has been patronising these commodities.

STEADY PROGRESS

The following table shows the steady increase in the sale of commodities through the shops certified by the Association:—

COMMODITY.	SALES				
	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Hand-pounded rice	Rs. 792	Rs. 8,898	Rs. 2,455	Rs. 5,818	Rs. 22,482
Hand ground flour		871	1,629	2,866	4,513
Ghani oil		12,628	11,966	19,013	20,249
Handmade paper		1,785	3,158	12,780	18,123
Soap			4,736	12,678	19,183
Leather articles		15	32	1,689	4,008
Honey		254		909	1,035
Gur		725	681	765	945
Handmade sugar			112	80	228

The Association devoted considerable time for getting detailed information from various parts of the country regarding the methods of pounding rice and conducted research in husking of paddy. In the course of the last six years, centres were started for hand-pounding of rice at Gunjur, Vizianagaram, Patna, Poona, Tiruvannamalai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Salem, Rajapalayam and Thiruvananthapuram. The centre at Gunjur employed 19,235 persons for the work in 1939 at 0-3-6 per head per day. During 1939, the centre at Vizianagaram sold hand-pounded rice worth Rs. 8,840. In the same year 46 chakkis were supplied by the Association to various parts of India.

With a very small beginning in 1935, the Association has made remarkable progress in the matter of oil pressing. During 1939, several improved models of ghanis were manufactured at the centres in Brindavan and Muzaffarpur in Bihar and Cuttack in Orissa. During that year, 27 improved Maganvadi ghanis were supplied to various parts of India. Special Inspectors were appointed for touring the various centres in Orissa, C.P., Bengal, Bihar, U.P. and Bombay with a view to ascertaining the defects in the ghanis. Special training in oil pressing was given to 52 students in 1939 and six carpenters were trained for preparing ghanis so that they could be sent to any part of India.

GUR MAKING

Very useful experiments in gur making were carried on under the aegis of the Association in the districts of Birbhum, Bankura, Murshidabad and Malda. It was found that on the present basis of yield, a tapper could earn Rs. 45 in 3 months during their off season. The Association started five centres in 1939 for imparting training in manufacture of date palm.

Experiments conducted at the Association have shown that the (Continued On Page 13)

Epic Of The Spinning Wheel

A. I. S. A. COMES OF AGE

ACTIVITIES SPREAD OVER 13,000 VILLAGES

(BY A CONGRESSMAN.)

The story of the revival and development of hand-spinning and hand-weaving constitutes a landmark in the history of India. Once the mainstay of the agricultural population, these had created a class of artisans whose skill and prowess spread far and wide. Their reputation was not confined to India alone; it had travelled as far as the Court of St. James, the seat of British Royalty. Dacca Muslin earned for itself a place as the wonder-product of the hand-spinners. Such was the high place of efficiency and proficiency attained that there hardly was another people who could compete with the Indian spinner and weaver.

But the industrial revolution in the West and the application of science and power in the methods of production revolutionised social ties and economic organisation of society. Mass production at lower costs became the order of the day. The countries affected by this revolution did not know what to do with the goods that the machine turned out in quantities far in excess of their national requirements. Moreover the machine needed raw materials to turn out finished articles. In these, the countries lacked. Search for wider markets and fertile fields of raw material ushered in an era of commercial adventurism. Covetous eyes were already being cast on our country which soon became the fighting ground of rival groups working for supremacy in the world.

In this fight Britain ultimately emerged victorious and the East India Company had already secured a foothold in the trade with India. With trade came political ambitions, for unless there was State power, exploitation often becomes an impossible task. With the enthronement of the British power over India, started the tragic chapters of Indian history. Reputed Indian village industries went out of existence. The spinning wheel and the handloom were forced out of use. Dadabhai Navroji and Romesh Ch. Dutt have written the sad story of this period. Such of those as still struggled on in remote parts struggled for a time, but they had no chance against the cheap material that began to be dumped all over the country. Gradually they also disappeared, except for some handlooms dotted here and there which plied their trade with imported yarn and later with Indian mill yarn.

THE REVIVAL

To revive the spinning wheel and the handloom industry and unite them with agriculture again is by no means an easy task.

It was given to Mahatma Gandhi to canalise the cry of the distressed soul of India into constructive and regenerative channels. His break with the new system and his emergence as the leader on the Indian political arena twenty years ago also brought a revolution in Indian thought and a new vista was opened up. The past two decades during which Gandhi has adorned and dominated the Indian scene must form an epic chapter. MAN OR MACHINE?

The spinning wheel is the focal centre of Gandhi's whole philosophy and outlook. We find it mentioned by him as early as the first decade of this century. In his "Hind Swaraj", the most controverted of his pamphlets, we read of the high place that he gives to the charkha in the reconstruction of Indian Society. "Back to the villages and the handicrafts might seem a few cry today and small is not the number of people among his colleagues and collaborators who look aside and laugh away the idea. Yet to those who view it from detachment and dispassionately analyse Gandhi's scheme of things, there is no absurdity in it. No doubt machine civilisation has come to stay and it is fool-hardy to imagine that the world can reverse its course and seeing back to primitive concepts. The question, however, is not this. The question really is whether the advancement in science and technology must end up in the destruction of the human personality, whether it cannot be made to serve it. Gandhi is not against the utilisation of power and science, what he is up against is their exploitation to bring misery to vast hordes of fellow-men. By the emphasis on the spinning wheel, he only seeks to elevate intellectual thought and expression from cross materialistic

concepts to the spiritualistic needs of social organisation and life.

Thus the spinning wheel came as a symbol of the new way of life, the elimination of exploitation as the rule of human relations and to draw man and man together to live on terms of equality and brotherliness. Apart from this philosophical and ethical aspect of the Charkha there is the other aspect also. The misery poverty and hunger that stalk our villages in all their hideousness and the absence of any subsidiary income to supplement the return from agriculture, have necessitated the search for some means of subsidiary occupation. Traditionally the spinning wheel and the handloom have played the dominant role in this regard. To revive them and bring them into their own needed fresh efforts. That effort Gandhi brought with him. The task at first seemed almost impossible. It was certainly herculean. Unless the movement was endowed with exalting idealism and subsidised by popular enthusiasm, there was little chance of its taking root. Gandhi, therefore, invented the slogan: "Khadi economic are based on patriotism, sentiment, and humanity." Stamped with the hall-mark of patriotism, Khadi became the uniform of the Congress. It secured thereby an abiding place in the creative life of the nation. It could thus grow and spread itself over the whole face of the country. The chart published elsewhere will give an idea of the development made during the past fifteen years since it was put on an organised basis.

But Charkha still remained an idea. How to search out the spinners and where to get at them were the questions that confronted Gandhi. For the first time it was in 1919 that he had the opportunity of witnessing the first demonstration in spinning. He had settled down on the banks of the Sabarmati. Bal Gangadhar, who had come to know of Gandhi's enthusiasm for hand-spinning appeared before the Ashram one day with her charkha and plied it before him. Soon arrangements were made to explore the field and a beginning was made in Kathiawar. A generous Bhatia gentleman, who is still alive, but prefers to remain anonymous, donated a handsome sum of Rs. 20,000 for Khadi work. It was, indeed, an encouraging opening and Amreli and Chedala became the headquarters of Khadi work. Thakkar Bapa was entrusted with the task of organisation. The first Khadi was produced. Steadily the work spread and the progress justified the opening of a sales centre. In 1920 a modest shop was opened in Bombay city. It is the same shop which has now expanded many fold and which we see to-day in the Kalbadevi Road. Seth Narayandas Furushchanddas made all necessary arrangements and loaned a sum of Rs. 50,000. Mr. V. V. Jirani was put in charge of the shop. The start was promising and the prospect of developing the work on an ever-increasing scale opened up. The problem now was how to make it a plank in the Congress platform.

The political situation in the country was shaping favourably and Mahatma Gandhi was making his way to the top ranks. The atmosphere became congenial to one of the most daring political experiments in the history of our country, nay, of the whole world. The Special Congress at Calcutta in 1920 was a landmark in many ways. It sowed the seeds of a new revolution whose engineers, architect and technician was Gandhi. But it was a hard struggle, for break with tradition does not come so easily. For the first time hand-spinning and hand-weaving found a place in the resolutions of the Congress. Reading through that resolution to-day, it seemed but a grudging concession to a consuming idea. The resolution, in so far as it related the charkha, read as follows:

"..... inasmuch as Non-Cooperation has been conceived as a measure of discipline and self-sacrifice without which no nation can make real progress,

FOR HEALTH USE GUR

White sugar is deadly being a chemical product deprived of mineral salts and vitamins.

The sugar content of gur is of a kind (glucose) which is easy to digest; white sugar is not easily digested.

White sugar of the mills goes through a chemical process which deprives it of mineral salts and vitamins.

Use therefore, hand-made sugar in which these are preserved.



Kashmir peasant shearing wool

CHARKHA SPREADS IN CITY

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has formed a Khadi Board which carries on an intensive campaign to introduce the Charkha in the city homes. The campaign is having its effect and the records of the A. I. S. A. show that 500 persons have registered their names as spinners. Of these 424 are men and 76 women. They comprise every section of the population as the following classification will show:

Merchants	65
In Professions	7
In Service	232
Students	74
Domestic Workers	47
Volunteers	14
Disabled	4
Others	57
Total	500

There are 23 institutions and for individuals who do sacrificial spinning and contribute their Yarn to the A. I. S. A. twenty-nine persons have so far registered their names as spinners for their own use. This record is incomplete and many names have yet to be included.

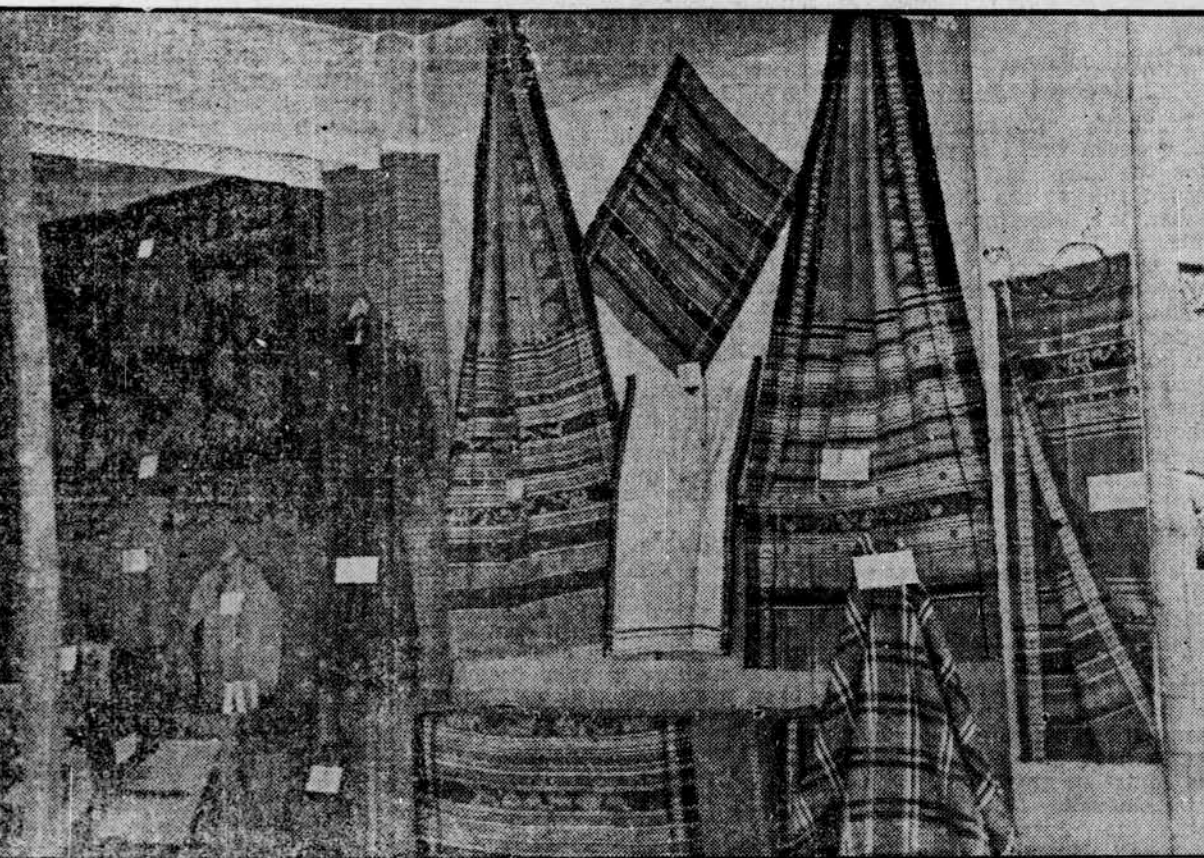
PURE HONEY

Pure honey has high food value, is free from crushed eggs, bees and larvae, when extracted by the centrifugal.

Has valuable medicinal properties.

Centrifugal extracted pure honey.

Children love honey. Give them the best and the purest.



A stall in the Khadi section. Colour and design are a special feature here.

Charkha Lights Up The "Valley Of Darkness" Story Of Penetration Into Kashmir Villages



This is how wool is spun in Kashmir.

Kashmir! The Valley of enchanting beauty, perfume and colour is also bleak in its poverty and illiteracy has spread a dark cloud over the populace. For seven months in the year the valley is snow-capped and men and women are for the most part "per force" confined to their homes or hamlets, as the case may be. The very nature and climate of the country has made sheep rearing the main industry and the people are proficient in wool spinning and weaving. Wool is cut thrice a year and all of it is woven up into "lohis"—woollen covers for protection from cold. Wool spinning is the main occupation particularly of the women and Muslims take the place of pride in it. Their numbers are large.

Year after year these "lohis" are woven and the production becomes more than is required for personal use. These are sold for money or other necessities of life. The time for the marketing is the period of fairs and bazaars and these are generally held during the tax collecting season. These "lohis" are converted into "pat-tu", that quality of woollen which is usually used for making "bandis" (waist coats which go by the name of Jawahar jackets). Before the A. I. S. A. came on the scene and spread its activities, the machinery of trade worked as an instrument of the exploitation of spinners and weavers. Illiterate and uninitiated on modern trading and marketing these artisans had to depend on a class of people who had established themselves as middlemen, as a link between the trader and the producer. Naturally the latter often got much less than what he would be legitimately entitled to. He has no idea of the exact worth of his labour and goods and takes what he gets as something of a good fortune.

WOOLLEN YARN
Besides the "lohis", woollen yarn is also offered for sale in the same way. There is always a ready market for it. The yarn goes through a process of milling and tweed is woven out of it. Kashmiri and Punjabi Traders monopolise this line.

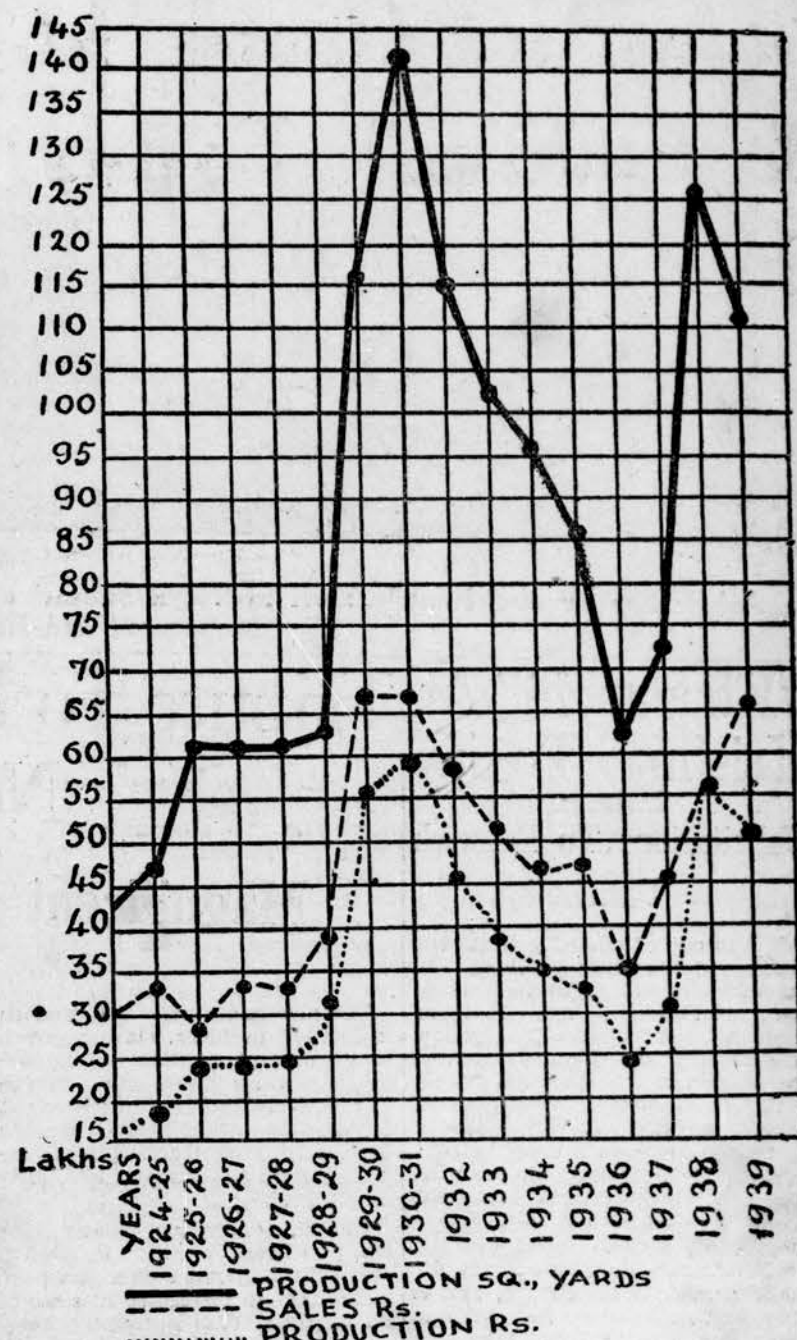
"Pashmina" or the fine soft Kashmiri woollens are now famous and shawls and delicate apparels of luxury are prepared out of it. Pashmina yarn comes from Yarkand and is treated by the expert artisans of Srinagar. Knitting and embroidery transform the woven "Pashmina" sheet into an article of enviable quality.

The conditions of work and wages are dependent on the climate and the pranks that nature play with the lives of the poor artisans. In the winter months they have no avenue of seeking a free market and, being shut up in their homes, are forced to accept lesser returns for their labour. In other words, there is skill; but it is exploited, not appreciated and encouraged, by cunning middlemen and shop-

keepers who enrich themselves at the expense of the poor and illiterate artisans.

(Continued On Page 13)

PROGRESS OF A. I. S. A.



A look at the chart will show that Khadi has closely followed the tempo of political movement in the country. The apex of production and sales was reached in the hey-day of Civil Disobedience movement. The Independence resolution of the Lahore Congress and decision to launch the struggle which were followed by the Dandi March accounted for the steep rise in 1929-30 and 1930-31.

The lowest point reached was in 1936. The reasons were two. First,

the A.I.S.A. was now engaged in re-organisational activity consequent on the 1935 resolution regarding higher wages, etc. Secondly, the slump in textiles was deep and they were having a bad time. Perhaps the worst year for textiles generally was witnessed during this year.

The sharp rise during 1938 was due to the great prestige the Congress gained following its sweeping electoral victories and acceptance of Ministerial power.

'KHERWADI' OR THE ROMANCE OF THE CHARKHA

Out Of Dirt And Dust Has Sprung A Spinning Centre In Outskirts Of Bombay

Out of dust and dirt has now grown up a Colony of industrious people on the outskirts of this premier industrial city in India. It is called "Kherwadi", named after Mr. B. G. Kher, the ex-Premier of Bombay. Situated between the Bandra and Khar stations on the B. B. & C. I. Railway is this little colony of up-country Rajputs with between 100 and 125 hovels which pass as their homes. The population is between 750 and 1,000. The chief occupation of the men is leather cleaning and tanning. They produce that variety of leather which is used for linings in caps. Illiterate and economically backward, they led almost a segregated exist-

ence till Mr. B. G. Kher came into their life just over a decade ago. There is no regular approach to this colony and one had to find his way as best one could. Dirt, squalor and skin diseases used to be the lot in the miserable life of these people. The spirit of service that Mr. Kher brought with him when he spotted this 'basti' of the disinterested of the earth, soon began to tell on their life and conditions. Through personal sacrifice and private charity Mr. Kher worked his way. A school for children was established. Soon after a "kanya shala" came on the scene and then a public free dispensary. Through steady work the phase of things changed. In the place of the dirt and squalor that was "Chandawadi"—for that was the name by which this little colony was then known—has now developed a neat and healthy-looking "Kherwadi". Through the

No. of spinners.	Cotton silvers made in mds.	Yarn produced in mds.
84	28	22

Wages for carding.	Wages for spinning.	Total wages earned.
Rs. 616/12/6	Rs. 246/9/6	Rs. 863/0/0

nation of the progress made reveals interesting details. Here are some figures:—

The yarn produced was woven into articles of clothing in use among these people. Kherwadi opens up a new vista for the development of the charkha cult even in areas at such close proximity to a big industrial centre like Bombay. Spread over in the suburbs may be found little communities like the one in "Kherwadi" living in misery and want in need of a subsidiary occupation. It is for the Congress committees and other organisations engaged in social service to investigate the problem and seek the assistance of the A.I.S.A. or the A.I.V.A. to provide suitable channels of employment. The example of Kherwadi must act both as an incentive and an example worth emulation.

(Continued On Page 13)

Two New Films To Be Released To-Day



Ashok Kumar and Renuka Devi in 'Naya Sansar' at Roxy; Ishwarlal and Prabha in 'Ummeed' coming to-day at Opera House; Manorama and Narang in 'Khazanchi' coming to-day at Krishna.

"Khazanchi" At Krishna To-day

Felicitations To Dalsukh Pancholi

It was out of curiosity that the trade and the press gathered in considerable force to the trade show of Pancholi Art Pictures' maiden Hindustani Production, "Khazanchi" on Sunday morning last. The curiosity, however, quickly turned into lively interest as the picture unfolded and it was a gratified house that warmly congratulated producer Dalsukh M. Pancholi at the end of the show. That picture comes to the Krishna Cinema to-day.

"Khazanchi" is the first Hindustani film made in the Punjab, and it may well be accepted as a definite indication that, Lahore may well vie with Bombay, Poona and Calcutta, in the near future. The picture fulfils the Punjab's deep-seated ambition to obtain entry in the field of national film production; the ambition of the house of Pancholi to earn a reputation in production even as it has already won in distribution and exhibition; and it fulfils the artistic career of Ramola, its leading star.

The promises of "Khazanchi" are—that Mr. Dalsukh Pancholi will soon reach eminence as producer; that Mr. Moti Gidwanji is on his way to fame as director; that the Indian screen will soon have three great stars in Esmail, Manorama, and Narang. The scenario, music and photography of "Khazanchi" are indicative of a thorough production policy carried out by people with a lively imagination. The song tunes, especially, bid fair to become popular favourites.

National's "Radhika" In Fifth Week

National Studios' "Radhika", Directed by Virendra Desai, which is now in the fifth week of its run at the Pathe Cinema.

Some of the most attractive features of "Radhika" are its music and its extremely tasteful and artistic background. The art conception is that of Mr. Kanu Desai, the well-known artist and the music is by Ashok Ghosh. The dance numbers given by Nalini Jaywant are quite satisfactory.

"Lagan" For Minerva

New Theatres' "Lagan" is coming next Thursday night to Minerva Talkies and to to-day as previously announced.

Bhavani's "Premnagar"

Bhavani's "Premnagar", featuring Bimla Kumari is ready and awaiting release at Novelty.



Shobhana Samarth in 'Gharjawai' at West End.

Tribute To India's Idealist-Missionary Newspaper Press

Magnificent Reception To 'Naya Sansar'

By T. V. P.

The newspaper press is a modern institution in India. It has grown to its present position of importance and influence only during the last hundred years or less and contributed considerably to the development of democracy, representative Government and unity of all India.

Indeed, generally speaking the press in India, whether in English or the Indian languages, has been missionary in character in spite of its tendency of becoming commercialised to a certain extent. Its main character is still that of a crusader for truth, honesty, freedom, social justice.

Pressmen's Reception Around this central idea and against the background that a newspaper office, imbued with this idealism can provide has been built the story of 'Naya Sansar', written by Mr. Ahmed Abbas, produced by Mr. S. Mukerji and released by the Bombay Talkies last Saturday at Roxy. For the whole week, it was seen by full houses for all the programmes.

That is sure indication of the great popularity that the picture has attained, almost immediately on its release. The press fraternity, proverbially conscious of their importance as builders and moulders of public opinion have simply fallen in love with the picture. The present reviewer had an opportunity of meeting about a hundred newspapermen the other day and not one of them raised his voice, but to speak admiringly about the picture. Are not these people, usually, rather jealous of their independent opinions and easily inclined towards fault-finding and offering adverse comments?

Both the press and the public have given enthusiastic reception to this film. The people chiefly care to be amused with a good story. If you give them that with the skillful use of your technique and art and while doing so, present them progressive ideas, you will carry them with you anywhere you like and thus make the film the greatest of educative forces of modern life.

Author's Influence

The Bombay Talkies, with producer Mukerji and his team of artists and technicians have actually done it. Author Abbas, who was not only associated with Mukerji in preparing the scenario, but throughout the production of the picture and therefore with all artists and technicians, obtained a splendid opportunity of influencing the picture with his idealism and progressivism. He has done it most effectively and established what a conscientious author of a story can do for the producers, if they want to take the full benefit of the author's talents and spirit.

As a matter of fact, the present reviewer is inclined to observe that the real hero of the picture is Ahmed Abbas. It was because of him that the Bombay Talkies made a film so different from all their previous productions. Bombay Talkies undoubtedly had the necessary fund of talent for this film in their artists and technicians. But their harnessing for a film such as we have now was the work of Abbas and producer Mukerji. For instance, did any one ever imagine that Ashok Kumar could give such a realistic and such an authentic portrayal of an idealist newspaperman? You could say

the same thing about Shah Nawaz and Mubarak whose performances have been so smooth and so faultless. The role of a public spirited, dutiful, idealist editor, who falls but once and quickly recovers as a highly conscientious man of noble instincts is most appealingly performed by Mubarak.

Success Of Team Work

Renuka Devi as the lady reporter, V. H. Desai as News Editor, Beethavala as the dealer in second-hand printing materials, Suresh as the office peon, have really lived their roles and not acted them. Azari and her dances are so entwined with the picture as to be vital, continuous part of the story. It was the fear of many that they would figure as so many interpolations. The songs in the picture are fine and would soon be on the lips of all; particularly the song 'Ek Naya Sansar Basa Len'. It is expected to be even more popular than 'Chal Chai' Re Navjawan of 'Bandhan'. It has all the ingredients of a national

song and it will soon be one. Its sentiment is 'freedom, progress and unity'. Poet Pradeep who was entirely in sympathy with the sentiments of Abbas has given us a very fine composition indeed.

In order to illustrate what Pradeep has done, it is excusable to quote the exact words. He wants 'a new world in which the earth will be free, life will be free and India will be free'. He then tells us what the summits of temples and domes of mosques have been telling us; it is that religion does not enjoin on us that we should fight over religious issues. There are other songs also, which are beautiful in conception and tune. It would be necessary to write more than once about the various good points of the film; its natural humour, its development, its photography, the use of montage to speed up the picture, its settings etc. Already the space usually devoted for a review is exhausted and consideration of other aspects of this fine picture must be postponed to later occasions.

Prabhat's Masterpiece At Central

So much does one expect of a Prabhat picture, that qualities which would be acclaimed elsewhere are in its case just taken for granted. A brilliant montage or an ingenious special effect, that would be unusual in most films, appears in a Prabhat picture as a matter of course. That is the standard set by Prabhat, and the standard of expectation built by the public.

To take only one instance, the cast of the Shantaram production "Padosi" is something to rave about. But Prabhat have not shouted about it as a matter of right. Of course, the Prabhat studio has, by its own steady example, taught the people to expect more from it than from others.

Yet, even at this stage, with "Padosi" entering its eleventh week at the Central, it is worth while to note that, between the Hindi "Padosi" and the Marathi "Shejari", there is an amazing set of stars fully representative of the best acting material in this country. Jagirdar, Mazhar, Jayashree, Dakey, Anis, Balwant Singh, Chandrakant, Vasant Thengdi, are all artists with a record of distinctive achievement.

Sadhona Bose's Dances

On Ramnavami holiday, tomorrow at 9-30 p.m. and at 6-30 p.m. on Monday the 7th, there will be two special performances of select dances by Sadhona Bose and her Hindu Ballet at the Sunderbhai Hall, opposite Churchgate Station. Light Gujarati 'Garba' music by Mrs. Madhurika Mazumdar and her party has also been made part of this entertaining programme.

Mehboob's Next Picture

Director Mehboob has selected the story for his next picture. It will be titled "Roti". As the name implies the story will deal with the eternal struggle of the poor for something to keep themselves alive, a struggle that we find raging all around us every day of our lives.

Bengali Film At West-End

New Theatres Bengalee film "Doctor" which has no Hindustani version will be shown at West End on Friday and Saturday next at 10 a.m. Parkaj Mullick plays the philanthropic doctor in the film.

"Ummeed" At Opera House

Gala Opening Of New Ranjit Comedy

The story of Ranjit's "Ummeed" to be released to-day at Opera House speaks of a perfect blending—very natural and full of fun born out of circumstances. It is not the characters but the circumstances that do the trick.

Anil loves Suman, the daughter of a self-made man who objects to any attention paid to his daughter by anyone incapable of earning his living, and so naturally he resents Suman's love for Anil who according to Suman's papa has the only qualification of being a banker's son. Just to bluff Seth Kardomai the father of Suman, Anil plays a trick on Leela, the maid servant of Suman but then Anil realises that he is loved by two beautiful girls Anil loves Suman—Suman loves Anil—and Leela loves Suman and Anil—and then real fun begins which is maintained through the 14 very fast reels of the picture.

Ishwarlal plays Anil, Prabha is cast in the role of Leela—the maid servant, Nurjahan plays the sweet role of Suman. Whereas Dixit is in the role of Seth Kardomai, Kesari, Ranjit's rising comedian provide a hearty laughter by his jovial pranks.

The story of "Ummeed" is written by Mr. Veda, the dialogues and songs are written and composed by Mr. D. N. Mudhok. The musical score is lead by Mr. Khemchand Prakash whose outstanding music in Pardesi is already a fashion with the cine-goers. The audiography is by Mr. K. V. Shah whereas Mr. L. N. Varma has dextrously handled the camera.

"Gharjawai" In 5th Week At New West End

A singular feature that distinguished Asha Pictures' popular comedy 'Gharjawai' from others is the conspicuous absence of fade-outs and fade-ins in the picture. Indeed barring the initial fade-in and the two fade-outs, one at the interval and the other at the end, 'Gharjawai' is devoid of fade-ins and fade-outs. And as at least in India where in most of the pictures scenes after scenes are invariably joined together by fade-outs and fade-ins the distinguishing feature of 'Gharjawai' is a novelty in itself. Moreover this novelty has been utilized skillfully to maintain the continuity of situations and period covered by them.

"Nartaki", New Theatres picture, is continued for its second week's run at the Chitra (Dadar).



Shanta Hublikar in 'Prabhat' at Imperial.

MAHARASHTRA VS. THE REST OF INDIA (C. C. I.)

Under the patronage of H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY. IN AID OF BOMBAY RED CROSS AND AMENITIES OF TROOPS FUND

DATES: 10th, 11th, 12th, & 13th April, 1941

START OF PLAY: 11 a.m.

RATES:

GYMKHANA STANDS:

Season Reserved Rs 4/- Tax As 8, Rs. 4/8/- can be had from the respective Gymkhanas.

GYMKHANA STANDS:

Daily Rs. 1/8/- Tax As. 4 Rs. 1/12/-

B. C. A. AND NORTH STANDS Daily only, Re. 1/- Tax As.2 Rs. 1/2/-

EAST STAND

Daily only, As.8 Tax Anna 1 Annas 9.

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TO WIN FRIENDS AND TO HOLD FRIENDS

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POPULAR ALL OVER THE WORLD AND IN ALL LANGUAGES.

The Epic Of The Spinning Wheel

(Continued From Page 11)

should be given on the very first stage of Non-Co-operation to every man, woman and child for such discipline and self-sacrifice, this Congress advises adoption of Swadeshi in piece-goods on a vast scale, and inasmuch as the existing mills of India with indigenous capital and control do not manufacture sufficient yarn and sufficient cloth for the requirements of the Nation and are not likely to do so for a long time to come, this Congress advises immediate stimulation of further manufacture on a large scale by means of reviving hand-spinning in every house and hand-weaving on the part of the millions of weavers who have abandoned their ancient and honourable calling for want of encouragement." (our italics).

This was in September 1920. Soon came the Nagpur Congress. The intervening period of weeks rather than months, had convulsed the whole country. The Nagpur Congress called on merchants "gradually to boycott foreign trade relations and encourage hand-spinning and hand-weaving." But it was not till April and July of 1921 that the charkha and Khadi came to loom as one of the pivotal activities of the Congress.

At Bezwada the Congress Working Committee "enjoined on the Nation the introduction of 20 lacs of charkhas." The A.I.C.C., which met at the end of July 1921, reviewed the response to the Bezwada call. The introduction of the charkhas had come very near, the stipulated figure. "The next thing was naturally to turn the country's attention to weaving and the accessory crafts of spinning and carding," writes Dr. Patilabhi Sitaramayya. "To this end, a complete boycott of foreign cloth was the subject for the country to concentrate on, coupled with the manufacture of Khaddar." It was at this meeting that the A. I. C. C. advised that "all persons belonging to the Congress shall discard the use of foreign cloth as from the first day of August next." (Our italics).

DANCE FESTIVAL for RAMNAVAMI SADHONA ROSE

And Her Hindu Ballet



SELECT PROGRAMME of Mythological and other numbers.

SUNDAY, 6th April
9-30 p.m.

MONDAY 7th April
6-30 p.m.

Tickets Rs. 5-10,
Rs. 3-2 Rs. 2-4, Rs. 1-2.

Tickets sold at
Fountain Restaurant,
Flora Fountain
Evergreen Hotel
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SUNDERABAI HALL
Opp. Churchgate
Station

Khadi thus became the hallmark of patriotism and came from then on to be looked upon as the uniform of the Congress. These were memorable days and the political tempo was reaching its highest water-mark. The political importance attached to Khadi brought an enthusiasm for it which manifested itself in the rapid revival and spread of the spinning wheel and the handloom industry. Top-hats, starched collars and tail-coats disappeared from the Congress and with their disappearance came a new outlook.

Khadi Boards came into existence and inasmuch as an opportunity tence all over the country and the Congress Committees took to the organisation of this ancient village industry. This became evident soon. The split in the Congress following the formation of the Swadeshi Party soon developed into a bitter political controversy and Khadi suffered from neglect. Not till the happy compromise achieved by Gandhiji soon after his release four years before his term, did it again receive momentum. Gandhiji gave it a further push when, at his instance, the Belgaum Congress over which he presided, decided to introduce the labour franchise for membership. Though it was subsequently modified, the Congress constitution made it a rule that its elective offices can be held only by habitual wearers of Khaddar. The importance attached to Khadi by the Congress scheme of things assured for it an abiding place.

Four years of effort had done the necessary spade work and the ground had been prepared to put the Khadi movement on a business footing. The All-India Spinners Association came into existence in 1925. The resolution creating this organisation read: "Whereas the time has arrived for the establishment of an expert organisation for the development of hand-spinning and Khaddar and whereas experience has shown that such development is not possible without a permanent organisation, unaffected and uncontrolled by politics, political changes or political bodies, an organisation called the All-India Spinners Association with the consent of the All-India Congress Committee as an integral part of the Congress organisation, but with independent existence and powers."

The conduct of the affairs of the Association was vested in a permanent Board of Trustees who would also constitute its governing body. The Board has the right to raise loans and to accept subscriptions to hold immovable property, to invest funds under proper security to give and take mortgage for the furtherance of hand-spinning and Khaddar, to give financial assistance to Khaddar organisations by way of loans, gifts or bounties, to help or establish schools or institutions where hand-spinning is taught, to help or open Khaddar stores etc., etc.

From 1925 onwards the A.I.S.A. took charge of Khadi work and made phenomenal progress on a nation-wide scale. For about ten years the work consisted of propaganda and organisation which paved the way for the significant changes introduced in 1935. The mission of the Association was defined and a leap in the direction of minimum wage levels for spinners was taken and self-sufficiency in matter of clothing became the guiding principle for its activities. The resolution of the Governing Body of the A. I. S. A. passed in October 1935 stated that the mission of the Association is to make every home in India self-sufficing through Khadi with reference to its clothing requirements and to promote the welfare of spinners who are the least paid of the Khadi artisans and all others engaged in the different cotton processes beginning with growing of cotton and ending with the weaving of Khadi and specifically required the A. I. S. A. Organisations:

1. To fix a suitable standard for the wage of the spinners so that they may at least receive a minimum wage calculated on the basis of eight hours' efficient work, sufficient at least to procure clothing (20 sq. yards per year) and maintenance in accordance with a scientifically prescribed scale of minimum food requirements.

Khadi Employment Table For 1939

A-I. S. A. BRANCHES AND CENTRES ONLY

No. of villages.	No. of Pro-duction centres.	No. of Regd. Spinners.	No. of Regd. Weavers.	No. of Ginners.	Carters.	Others.
11,553	660	2,24,921	14,220	1,544	1,832	3,041
1,576		40,832	3,319			
CERTIFIED CENTRES (A. I. S. A.)						
ACCORDING TO COMMUNITIES (A. I. S. A.)						
Community.		Spinners.	Weavers.	Other artisans.		Total.
Hindus (other than Harijans)		1,49,556	6,043	1,697		1,57,296
Muslims		56,488	3,919	1,114		61,521
Harijans		1,067	3,392	1,065		16,124
Unclassified		6,973	272	2,514		9,759
						2,00,127

GRAM UDYOG SOAP A. I. S. A. COMES TO KASHMIR

Cottage made,
Free from animal fat,
Made entirely out of indigenous materials.
Free from fillers like China clay etc.
Produces a fine lather.
Washes clothes white

A. I. V. I.

ASSOCIATION

(Continued From Page 10)
Palm Gur Research Station in Bori, Thana district, proved to be very valuable. A new model of furnace capable of reducing the consumption of fuel by 50 per cent was evolved. A small centrifugal hand machine costing a little over Rs. 50 was also devised for making sugar out of sugar cane.

HAND-MADE PAPER
Rapid strides were made by the paper industry because of the special attention devoted by the Village Industries Association to experiments and research. The improvements effected in implements and processes of manufacture include a new model of sizing machine costing only Rs. 25 and capable of producing 1,000 sheets of double foolscap size in a day. The research also proved that the villages in India could easily find alternative caustics locally, for replacing the imported caustic soda.

During the six years of its existence, the Association added a number of new centres for paper production. The new centres were at Delhi, Patna, Brindavan, Madhubani, Raniwan (U. P.), Pilani (Jaipur State), Cuttack, Metpally (Hyderabad State), Adoni (Bellary), Kolar District (Mysore), Cherp (Goehin), Panamanu (South Malabar), Mayavaram, Honnavar (Karnatak), and Vizianagaram. The Association has arranged to impart training in the industry at the old centres like Badampal (Mysore), Tuticorin, Kodambakam Rajahmundry, Allahabad and Kalpi (U. P.).

A grant from the Government of Bombay enabled the Association to revive the paper centres at Erandol in East Khandesh and Junnar in Poona district. The Government also supplied considerable quantity of paper free to the centres. The Junnar and Erandol centres were able to produce in 1939 paper worth Rs. 4,800 and Rs. 9,000 respectively as against Rs. 2,800 and Rs. 3,000 in the previous year.

dary or supplementary duty. No organisation will be considered bound to produce or sell such Khadi.

These decisions involved a radical reorganisation of the work at the production centres. New and improved methods and implements were necessary to carry out the minimum wages. Inquiries had to be instituted to determine the minimum scales of food ways had to be devised to make wages to these requirements. It was found that a satisfactory spinning wheel and well-carded silvers, an efficient spinner could spin 400 yards per hour. On this basis spinning rates were worked out. The wage that an efficient spinner could earn varied from two to three annas. The rates thus fixed gave an increase of 15 per cent to 168 per cent over the old wages. The new scheme, at first it was thought, would seriously affect Khadi sales and consequently production. But experience has belied this fear and those engaged in the Khadi work, especially the spinners, have benefited.

SCEPTICS MAY LOOK AT THIS!

To the sceptics who see no material benefit to the villagers in the spinning wheel a study of some representative cases will be revelations. The following table culled from the "Khadi Patrika" in which the case of six farmers in Tamil Nad has been tabulated will be of interest:-

Serial No.	Weight of spinner, in lb.	Wages of spinner, in Rs.	Income on land in Rs.
1	30.7	20/6/0	45/0/0
2	36.14	25/0/0	56/0/0
3	20.1	13/4/0	94/0/0

From this table it will be evident that before the Charkha came into their life, they had only the income from the land to fall on. The Charkha has now contributed an additional sum to their income and to that extent has increased his purchasing power and the National Wealth and brought some relief where none was in sight. Who can dare say that such relief is wasted effort?

valley and public meetings were held in different centres. Despite the confidence gained, this announcement of an assured standard wage was something they were not prepared for. The work achieved in the previous years had earned for the A. I. S. A. workers the name of "Gandhimen" and when the word went round that the "Gandhimen" were organising these public meetings, spinners swarmed to the places. Women who wear the strictest purdah at all times, took off their veils. They have since discontinued them when they come to the A. I. S. A. centres. When the announcement was made about the increase in the spinning wages, there was an unprecedented scene of enthusiasm. An old woman at one of these meetings could not contain and control her feelings and sprang from her seat and shouted towards the heaven: "Allah ka shukr hai."

BENEFICIENT RESULTS.
Side by side with this increase in wages, spinning classes and improved implements have also been introduced. An experimental spinning and weaving section is working in the Central Depot of the A. I. S. A. and the methods adopted are placed at the service of the artisans. And production centres have grown up all over Kashmir and in the year 1939 there were 9 of them. 123 villages are directly served by these centres.

The following table shows the progress made by the A. I. S. A. in Kashmir:-
Besides these 351 other artisans and 92 workers are also employed in the activity.

STATE HELP.
The beneficent results of the work of the A. I. S. A. have gained popular esteem for the organisation and even the State has shown its appreciation by the cordial relations that have been established. The State has advanced a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 on loan account to the Association and has placed at its disposal one of its own buildings at a nominal rent.

This brief account of the A. I. S. A. penetration into the valley



A process in cleaning raw wool by mixing rice flour.

National Week Programme In F Ward

Sunday, April 6: 6-30 a.m. to 8 a.m. (S. T.). Procession starting from Nappoo Maidan which will cover all the important streets in Matunga and Dadar.

8 a.m. (S.T.). Flag salutation in Nappoo Maidan, Matunga.

9 a.m. to 9 p.m. (S.T.). Non-stop spinning in Nappoo Hall, Matunga.

9 a.m. to 11-30 a.m. Khadi Hawking.

Thursday, April 10: Mass spinning demonstration at Nappoo Hall, Matunga between 3 to 7 p.m. (S.T.).

Friday, April 11: Spinning competition between 4-5 p.m. (S.T.) at Nappoo Hall, Matunga.

Public meeting under 'F' Ward D. C. C. in Lal Bagh, Lal Maidan at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Saturday, April 12: Congress workers will visit Harijan quarters in the Matunga Labour Camp between 4-5 p.m. (S.T.).

Public meeting in Sewri (under 'H' Ward D. C. C.) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

On the 10th public meeting in Nappoo Maidan, Matunga at 8-30 p.m. (under B. P. C. C.).

On the 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th from 7-12 a.m. (S.T.), there will be Khadi Hawking and the public are requested to take advantage of this opportunity to buy Khadi locally and to support its cause.

On the 13th all the workers will join the procession in And Maidan at 3 p.m. (S.T.).

Those desirous of participating in the spinning competition are requested to give their names to the Secretaries, Charkha Club, Nappoo Hall, Matunga. All the spinning activities will be conducted by the Charkha Club, Matunga with the co-operation of all the spinners in the locality. The Charkha Club will be open from 7 a.m. to 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. to 10 p.m. every day.

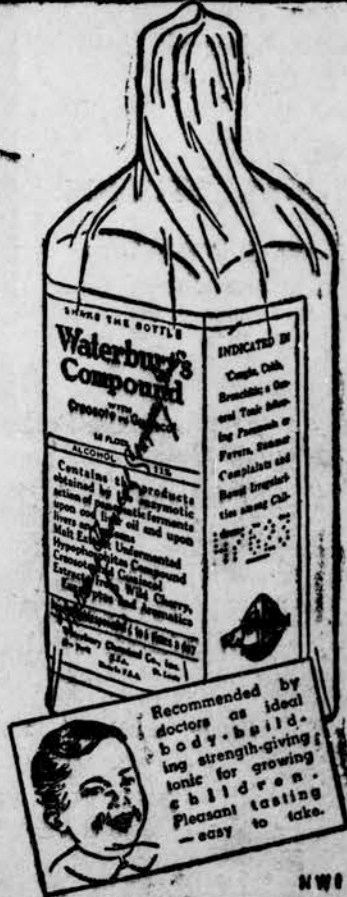


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All-India Village Industries Association

WHAT IT HAS ACHIEVED IN BOMBAY PROVINCE

One of the most disciplined among the nationalist organisations in India, the All-India Village Industries Association has achieved remarkable success within the brief period of six years because of the insistence of Mahatma Gandhi on the quality rather than the quantity of members who constitute the Association. Referring to the pledge which each of the 277 members have been required to take, Gandhiji says that it is "a gentleman's pledge, each member being put upon his honour as to the interpretation of the expression that he will devote his energy and talents to the best of his ability to the furtherance of the object of the Association which is the all-round welfare of the villagers of India."

In Gandhiji's words, the member who recommends a candidate for membership has to see to it that the candidate has, in everything he does, the welfare of the villages at heart. The member recommending has to see to it that the candidate, wherever possible, uses for himself articles of village manufactures, for instance

khadi in the place of mill cloth, village earthen pots instead of factory made china, reed pen instead of steel pen, handmade paper instead of ordinary paper, wholesome babul or neem or such other twigs as tooth brushes instead of modern tooth brushes, leather goods made in villages out of village tanned hide instead of ordinary bazar articles, village gur instead of factory sugar, hand pounded whole rice instead of mill polished rice.

A member living in the city can also live up to the ideals of the Association. As Gandhiji has observed in his interpretation of the member's pledge, a resident of a city can give to the village work "at least some three every day, not necessarily in villages but may be for villages. Thus a member, living in a city who, on a particular day, sells to or induces a person to buy village manufactures, has done some village work for the day."

The Association consists of trustees, foundation members, a Board of Management, ordinary members, agents, honorary workers, paid workers and associates. Much of the success achieved by the orga-

nisation during the six years of its existence is due to the untiring efforts the members who constitute the permanent Board of Trustees, including Mr. Srikrishna Das Jaju, Mr. J. C. Kumarappa, Mr. Jammalal Bajaj, Dr. K. N. Sahib, Dr. Gopichand from Lahore and Goshibehn Captain. Mr. Vaikunthrai L. Mehta from Bombay.

PAPER INDUSTRY AT ERANDOL. It is the personal attention paid by the members to one or the other of the industries which is responsible for the rapid progress of the village industries. The handmade paper industry is one of items to which Mr. Vaikunthrai Mehta has been devoting his attention.

Erandol started in 1935 with only 5 factories engaging 35 workers. The sale proceeds in 1935 amounted to Rs. 1,100. The factories were increased to 6 in 1936 with an outturn of Rs. 1,300. There was further progress in 1937 when the total number of factories was 7, with the sale proceeds amounting to Rs. 2,500. The very next year the Association was able to add 13 new factories at Erandol and the total out-turn was Rs. 9,100. The latest report shows that in 1940, the paper factories at Erandol totalling 20 have engaged 340 workers and have produced paper worth Rs. 16,485. Men workers in factories are paid daily wages ranging from 6 annas to Rs. 12-0 while women workers and children receive wages from 3 annas to 8 annas for an eight hour day. Government placed orders through the Association for paper worth Rs. 12,000 during 1939-40.

The other industries which come within the purview of the Association are soap-making, tanning and leather work, horn work, button making and coil spinning and weaving.

The aim of the Association from the very beginning was to produce soap eliminating the imported caustic soda. The Association succeeded in finding suitable substitutes which included "sajji matti, sajji khar" and alkali deposits found in river or lake beds. One of the biggest factories supervised by the Association is, namely, the Gram Saboon Karyalaya at Sabar-mati had an output of 111,813 lbs. of soap in 1939. The sales amounted to Rs. 18,155. The output in 1935 was only 33,590 lbs. valued at Rs. 4,736. The average price of soap per lb came down to 2 annas 4 pies. In 1935 it was fixed at 2 annas 10 1/2 pies.

TANNING INDUSTRY

Tanning, which is probably next in importance to textiles received the serious attention of the Association and valuable research was conducted at the centres at Sabar-mati, Taravda in Kathiawad, Nalwadi at Wardha and Ballipada in Orissa. The experiment in using mango bark to tan leather used for lining was successful. Experiments were also conducted in manufacturing glue from fleshings, in turning intestines and sinews of the backbone into guts and in preparing lubricants from fat.

The centre at Toriasahi (Orissa) gave special training in gut making to students.

HORN INDUSTRY

Horn industry received an impetus in the Bombay Presidency, thanks to a grant from the Bombay Government. A section for horn work was added to the Industrial School at Honawar in Karnatak and special training in the industry was imparted to a number of students.

The button-making industry also received impetus during 1939 with the aid of Government grant. A start was made at Honawar with the aid of an instructor from Guntur. Nuts of a palm known as the Talipot palm are being used at Honawar for the manufacture of buttons.

There is still much which can be achieved in the matter of popularising the village industries if there is response from the public. The Exhibition to be opened in Bombay is intended to enlighten the citizens on the potentialities of village life.

TANNING AND LEATHER INDUSTRY

(Continued From Page 10)

We cannot shift the responsibility for this unhappy state on to any alien agency. It lies at our doors. Untouchability disdains towards leather-craft, baseless prejudices, inequality—all these have led to our ignoring of the chambers and their trade. As if this was not enough, we have cultivated a sense of hatred towards them. Educated selfless workers have regained from handling these problems. The chambers have neither the capacity nor the means wherewith to obtain this necessary scientific training. And the consequence is the loss of millions to our national wealth. Ever increasing tannery comes in the train.

TERRIBLE COST OF FASHION Another important problem is connected with the problem of the leather-craft. An industry conducted by lakhs of chambers in

lakhs of villages would doubtlessly be based on the hides and skins of the beasts dying naturally. But the contemporary leather-craft presents quite a different picture. Prevailing fashions prevent us from turning towards evil-odorous, coarse and lustreless leather. We want smooth, bright and beautiful leather and its products. But do the people indulging in these tastes know that their demands are satisfied through the slaughter of millions of the useful cattle of our country? The fact is that the cattle die a natural death for hours unattended. The reactions in these corpses lead to the decay of the leather. It deteriorates and becomes. It is believed that such hides cannot be tanned into good leather or can be so done after a great and difficult process. Slaughtered cattle provide better hides. But the demand for softness increases. Recourse is being taken to a new process of skinning live cattle. The younger the cattle, the softer the hide. So the hides of the young one in the womb of the human beings becomes the cause of all this hideous terror. And how many of us know about this?

Our useful cattle are being slaughtered on an ever-increasing scale as a result of this. And our village-craft suffer a great setback. Their leather does not satisfy our tastes. They do not yield soft leather. Hides values at crores began to be exported from our shores. We began to import ready-made leather goods from abroad. And our village-craft suffered more of all the causes of the exploitation of our country this is of no small consequence.

GANDHIJI'S CRUSADE

The crusade against the slaughter of cattle for their hides owes its origin to Gandhiji. Several tanning organizations were set up. And it is a good sign that people in higher social strata also joined in these. When the question of the economic regeneration of our country came to the forefront this craft also found its due place in the scheme. Researches were made to transfer the chrome-process to the villages and for making the process easy and cheap. The greatest work in this field has been

done by Sjt. Satish Chandra Das Gupta.

But this is not enough. Government budgets or the progress of city factories cannot help the growth of the leather-craft.

The leather industry of to-day is slipping into the hands of rich magnates. This state of affairs must end. Those that are real patriots, those that feel for the poor lot of the Chambers should selflessly plunge heart and soul in this work and should increase its prestige.

It is no work of a mean magnitude—this regeneration of the leather craft. To tan as much as is possible, to produce out of this as many varieties of leather goods as is possible and to market them, to give wages to as great a number of Chambers as we can and to put to proper use all the cattle that die a natural death and thereby to increase national wealth—all these demand our primary attention.

But of a greater urgency is the task of the propagation of proper instruction. Any few selfless patriots here and there going in this trade will not serve the purpose—great as it is. Those whose profession this is, should be made to know it. Ignorance involves us in great waste. We do not utilize anything beyond the hides. By-products can, if properly utilized, yield a great profit. All this can be achieved if—and only if—thousands of our young men join in this holy task.

SARVODAYA CHARMALAYA

With this object in view, the Sarvodaya Charnalaya has been organised at Taravda in Kathiawar. It receives grants from the Gandhi Seva Sangha and the Baroda Government. The organizers belong to the higher social strata—the majority belonging to the Vanika community. Tanning is the principle industry. But a number of subsidiary industries are conducted. A training centre for Chambers is, also, being conducted. So far, the objective has been to make the institution self-supporting but the predominant motive has been the propagation of the cult to the villagers. The Charnalaya has registered a progress that has brought satisfaction to the organizers. The immediate programme for the future is to enlarge the activities of the train-

ing centre and to turn out an ever-increasing number of trained tanners.

The B.P.C.C. has invited the organizers of this institution for their Khadi and Village Industries Conference organized by them. About a dozen members of the Sarvodaya institution are deputed to come to the exhibition. They will exhibit all processes connected with the leather-craft in a manner that will be easy to follow. 2,600 ft. of space have been allotted to this section. The benefits accruing from the proper use of the dead cattle, the disadvantages consequent upon the task for soft leather, the condition of the leather-craft in the villages, the results of a proper training, the ways of imparting this train-

ing, the chemicals used in old and new methods of tanning—all this and many more will find place in the section.

If the exhibition leads to the proper appreciation of the problem and to a live interest and genuine co-operation of the people, the labour of the B.P.C.C. and the Sarvodaya Charnalaya will not have been wasted.

AHMEDABAD—A scuffle between some Sikhs and Pathans occurred last night as the result of which one Sikh was seriously injured. Another Sikh is reported to have been assaulted this morning and removed to hospital. Police investigation is proceeding. —A.P.

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Milne's Four Goals For Customs

Baria Beaten, But Not Disgraced

The Customs who beat the Lahore Y. M. C. A. by five goals to two, put up an identical tally against the Baria State XI whom they defeated in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament on Friday. Despite the fact that Baria were at one time standing with a score of five to one against them, they were by no means disgraced, as there were spells when they played brainy and smart hockey and had the winners desperately on the defensive.

What defeated Baria was Milne's opportunism when in front of the goal. Another cause was Govind's weak display in the Baria goal. Milne had a story-book goal. Four times he sent the ball across the Baria goal line. Nasir appeared a bit stale, probably due to the strenuous game he had been playing for Bombay against All-India on Thursday. Nasir, however, gave the Customs their fourth goal. This was the prettiest effort of the evening when he eluded the Baria defence for an unassisted tally. Sweeney contributed his great work on the right flank. Ansari was not too good as outside-right. Salim, who deputised for Brewin in the centre-half position, proved a favourable substitute. Husnain worked hard at left half. M. Khan was unsatisfactory in the right half position.

TWO OLD STAGERS
Aslam was the better of the two backs. This old-stager seems to have plenty of hockey still in him. He was a real obstacle to a clever forward line and on one occasion his prowess saved what looked like a definite goal. Abreo, another player with years of hockey fame behind him, played well as Aslam's right-hand man. Cowton made only one mistake in a fairly busy afternoon, all his other deeds spell—good goalkeeping.

On the other side, J. Fernandes, the left back was always in the limelight for the full 60 minutes. He was, in his team, the outstanding player on the field. Sultan Khan played a good game at centre-half as did Mahomed on the right of him. Among the forwards M. K. Hira Singh was a striking figure of the attack and proved a superb forward. He had with him a clever centre-forward in A. Fernandes. The two flankers were fast and did not spare themselves. Chunno, the left-inner went to complete a fine forward line, in which he was a live-wire. Govind, in goal, on Friday had a poor day.

LEAD GAINED AND LOST
There was a sensational opening, as with the game only seven minutes old, the Customs had

taken the lead in the fifth minute through Milne, when he scooped past Govind, in goal in the course of a scramble in the ring. Two minutes later Baria came along with the equaliser, when Chunno following a nice forward movement received from M. K. Hira Singh and scooped into the Customs goal, the shot glancing into the nets of Husnain's stick. Baria deserved to get the lead in the thirteenth minute and a fine movement, M. K. Hira Singh to O. Singh to A. Fernandes, ended in the last named sending in a nice high shot. Cowton just got his stick to the ball and deflected it out of play.

Despite the fact that Baria were playing good hockey, the Customs were within the ace of scoring twice. Sweeney mislaid when nicely placed in the ring. Then Referee J. B. de Souza deprived the Customs of a goal. Sweeney was dead set for a point after beating the only back between him and the goalkeeper, play was pulled up by the Referee. The defender had kicked the ball. Milne should have been allowed to proceed being granted the advantage.

CUSTOMS SCORE AGAIN
In the twentieth minute Milne gave the Customs what they were after a point. This was a good goal. Nasir cleverly dribbled up to the fringe of the Baria circle and gave it to Milne, who with a first-timer scored. The shot had Govind guessing.

*During the rest of the half the Customs predominated, but there was no change in the tally when half time arrived.

Five minutes after resumption a dangerous raid almost put the teams on terms. Cowton ran out, the ball was given by A. Fernandes to Chunno, the other got right up and flicked in with a reversed stick. His shot went a little too much to the right. A minute later Baria again had the Customs goal at their mercy. With Cowton out of place, a hot shot was sent in, but Aslam rushed to the goal line and gallantly took the ball on his stick. Baria were pressing but failed to get a goal.

Midway through the period the Customs got underway again. In the sixteenth minute a correct forward pass by Sweeney was picked up by Milne. The latter evidently pushed in the ball slowly hoping that Nasir would do the needful. A defender instead helped the Customs, by deflecting the shot into the goal with his foot. Shortly after Nasir got goal No. 4, the result of some clever stick work. Baria were destined to fall further into arrears as Milne came along with a fifth goal.

Baria kept on trying and M. K.

WORLD OF SPORT: HOME AND ABROAD

Maharashtra To Meet Rest Of India In Aid Of Indian Red Cross Fund

BY LOOKER-ON
During the Easter holidays, Maharashtra, the All-India Cricket champions for the last two seasons, will meet a selected team from the rest of India at the Brabourne Stadium. The match will be played for four days commencing on Thursday next, and its total proceeds will be given away to the Indian Red Cross Fund. As the cause is noble, actually blessed by Mahatma Gandhi himself, it is expected that the engagement will be well-supported by the public. The Fund is sure to be benefited by a fairly good sum.

SOME HANDICAPS
Unfortunately the climatic conditions are not very charming at the present moment. The heat is bound to tell on the efforts of the players and the spectators are not likely to have an enjoyable time of it. Then the gate-charges have been fixed a little too high. Moderate rates might have drawn a large crowd. The present rates I am afraid would not fulfil expectations. We have already heard of complaints from general quarters. On the top of it the student community is still busy with their examinations which will keep most of them away from the contest.

TWO ILLUSTRIOUS CAPTAINS
In spite of all these handicaps I expect the cricket fans of Bombay and even other parts of the Presidency, will extend their whole-hearted support to humanitarian cause. The match will be an attractive one indeed. On the one hand we shall have the holders of the Ranji Trophy led by their ever-green skipper, fifty Prof. D. B. Desai and on the other a chosen side from the Rest of India under the captaincy of an illustrious veteran of India, Major C. K. Nayudu. Decadent was seen in his best last season and it is hoped that he will cap his last engagement with another brilliant effort.

TEST FOR CHAMPION BATSMEN
Nayudu did not have the same stroke of good fortune during the preceding months. Everybody is looking forward to a return of his usual form which will provide his admirers with a grand treat of his exhilarating batting. Desai's team has distinguished itself by its most prolific scoring. The Maharashtra batsmen, headed by Decadent himself, V. S. Hazare and S. W. Soni, have broken record after record in a nonchalant fashion, to the utter discomfiture of their opponents. It has been said that they have amassed their big totals against mediocre bowling. We shall now have an opportunity of testing their merits against some of the best bowlers in the country.

STRANGE OMISSION
Questions are being asked everywhere why V. M. Merchant, O. S. Nayudu and D. D. Hindikar are not in the Rest of India combination. Everybody in authority seems to be so reluctant about these omissions that I am unable to fathom the reasons. There is not the least doubt that their inclusion would have enhanced the strength and popularity of the Rest team. I have no doubt the selectors must have tried their utmost to rope in these players for I cannot believe that they rejected their claims for some reason or other. Why are they sticking out, I wonder!

A FINE TREAT
With Amarnath, Mushtaq, Vinoo Mankad, Bhaya and "C. K." in the van of the Rest batting, the Maharashtra bowlers and fielders are sure to have a rough time of it. The bowling catered by Saravate, Soni and Hazare are not likely to present unplayable stuff to them. On the other hand, Amir Elahi would provide the Maharashtra batsmen with something to worry about. In any case this contest, the first of its kind since the inception of the Inter-Provincial Tournament, will serve a fine treat to the holiday crowd at Easter.

Hira Singh, who had always proved a dangerous inside-right, scored a brilliant goal. There was little time left and despite desperate efforts Baria failed to reduce the lead.

The teams were:
CUSTOMS A. C.: Cowton, Abreo and Aslam; S. Khan, Salim and Husnain, Sweeney, Milne, Nasir, Afzal and Ansari.

BARIA STATE TEAM: Govind, W. Khan and J. Fernandes; Mahomed, Sultan Khan and Ali Khan; O. Singh, M. K. Hira Singh, A. Fernandes, Chunno and Dadu Ram.

UMPIRES: Messrs. J. B. de Souza and O. Massey.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES
Bombay Gymkhana Ground—4-15 p.m. Crescent Club, Karachi vs. Brothers Club, Lahore. 5-30 p.m. Kailash Sports Club vs. Manavadar State.

Start Of 1941 Football Season

The curtain rises on the 1941 soccer season to-day with two games in the Nadkarni Cup Tournament.

The first game, kick-off 4-30 p.m., between St. Xavier's College and the Tata Sports Club.

The second game which starts at 5-45 p.m. has C. N. Y. S. Club "A" and the Embarkation Staff as opponents.

ZIONISTS WIN WATER POLO QUADRANGULAR

Parsis Yield Championship After Six Years

In the final of the Seventh Quadrangular Water Polo Tournament on Friday the champions for six successive years, the Parsis were defeated by five goals to four. The Zionists are Bombay's new Water Polo Champions. With less than few seconds to go in the last phase of extra time the Zionists' ambition was achieved. Here M. Hillel, with the score 4-4, got the ball. Hillel was always a dangerous factor. The entire assemblage sat hushed, as Hillel tried for the all important point. The Zionists' supporters shouted acclamations of delight, when they saw the ball enter the nets. This was the greatest thrill.

TWO GOALS UP
In the first half of the game the Zionists got a two-goal lead both points coming through Hillel.

Despite A. Gorgey giving the Zionists a third goal, many felt it was still either team's game. This proved correct. F. E. Travada reduced the lead amidst cheers. R. P. Shroff got a second goal. Then, R. M. Pochkanawala, the Parsi Captain, raised a roar of applause, when he had the Parsis and Zionists level. Excitement was at fever heat when Pochkanawala at last gave the Parsis the championship again, but M. David in the nets out-guessed this scoring effort.

PARSIS LEAD

Extra time was played and when R. P. Shroff scored, from a pass received from Pochkanawala, in the first spell of overtime, people felt the champions would hold on to the advantage gained.

They were disappointed, as the last three minutes saw their fate sealed. Hillel made it from all and then with a dramatic goal snatched victory from the Parsis.

The teams were:—
ZIONISTS: M. David, A. Solomon, E. Solomon, P. Gorgey (Captain), M. Hillel, A. Gorgey and V. Moses.

PARSIS: A. N. Desai, P. N. De, F. E. Travada, D. S. Daver, R. P. Shroff, R. M. Pochkanawala (Cap'tain), M. N. Dick.

Inter-School Hockey Final

Hockey enthusiasts will follow with interest this evening the final of the Dr. Viegas Inter-School Hockey Tournament to be played on the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel, at 5-15 p.m. The teams meeting are old rivals St. Mary's High School and St. Stanislaus' High School. The encounter will be very keen and worth a journey to Parel.

This big match will be preceded by an earlier game, in which the losing semi-finalists, St. Sebastian's Goan High School and the Dr. Antonio da Silva High School, will fight for the Hard Lines Cup. This encounter starts at 4-15 p.m.

Lt. Col. S. L. Bhalla, Principal, Grant Medical College, has kindly consented to preside.

(Continued from Col. 7)
premium of 2 annas over April. In London, cash silver was steady at 23 1/2d. at which level Government of India are reported to have released small amounts to satisfy buyers. Two months' forward delivery was quoted at 15/6d. under at 15/10d. all through the week. Floating stocks of the metal in the market are estimated to be about 15,000 bars. The highest and lowest rates touched were: Rs. 53.7 and Rs. 52-15-6 for spot, Rs. 53-5 and Rs. 53-0-6 for April settlement and Rs. 53-10 and Rs. 53-5-6 for May settlement.

SHARES
The local share market, after opening firm, was inclined to be easier on profit-taking induced partly by the forthcoming Easter holidays and the consequent closure of the market for about a week, and partly by the contemplated changes in the present rules and regulations of the stock exchange in connection with a meeting of the general body was held by the authorities on Thursday.

Tata Iron and Steel Deferreds, after improving from Rs. 207-3 to Rs. 207-8 earlier in the week, gradually declined and closed at Rs. 204-5, whilst Ordinaries, after gaining about 9 points to Rs. 405, closed quieter at Rs. 400. The textile group of shares, on the other hand, was comparatively steady. Bombay Dyings fringed up from Rs. 1120 to Rs. 1158-12, Centuries from Rs. 416 to Rs. 437-8 and Central India from Rs. 327 to Rs. 340 on active buying, but later eased to Rs. 1148-12, Rs. 435 and Rs. 332-8 respectively. Colaba Lands attracted considerable buying earlier in the week and the quotation moved up from Rs. 184 to Rs. 185, but declined to Rs. 191-5 at the close. Kohinoors were in demand at Rs. 444 and New Greats at Rs. 460 until mid-week, but later were inclined to be offered at Rs. 441 and Rs. 453 respectively. The Hydro-Electric group was characterized by fairly steady conditions; Andhra Valleys were done at Rs. 1840 for cash and Bombay Trams changed hands at Rs. 137-8. Tata Hydros remained static at Rs. 180, whilst Tata Powers found buyers at gradually hardening rates from Rs. 1640 to Rs. 1674-8. Amongst Banks, Central Banks were fairly active and advanced from Rs. 43-12 to Rs. 44-12 at the finish. Bank of India, on the hand, were almost neglected at Rs. 141 and Reserve Bank at Rs. 105, whilst Imperial Bank Fully Paid attracted buyers at Rs. 1560 a compared with the opening level of Rs. 1555. The miscellaneous bloc of shares showed very little change. Associated Cement works moved around Rs. 146 and Bombay Burmah around Rs. 570. Belapur was steady at Rs. 220 and Sindia Steams at Rs. 21. New India slowly moved up from Rs. 42-5 to Rs. 42-12 at the end.

CALCUTTA
Increased activity was in evidence in the jute section of the Calcutta stock market during the week under report. Prices were maintained around their previous levels but the undertone appeared quite steady.

TRADE AND FINANCE

Increased Demand For Call Money

Expansion In Active Note Circulation

SETBACK IN GOLD AND SILVER

Pre-Holiday Liquidation In Shares

(From Our Special Correspondent)
Bombay, April 4.

MONEY
Owing mainly to the year-end requirements of public bodies, withdrawals against cash credits and some movement of funds to the London market, there was increased demand for call money and the rate went up at one time to 1 1/4 per cent. But this had little effect on term money rates. Three months' money was in demand at 1 1/4 per cent, while six months' money was quoted between 1 and 1 1/2 per cent per annum. Tenders for three months' Treasury Bills were lower than the previous week and the rate of discount was further marked up to Rs. 0-13-11 per cent per annum. Government also sold Rs. 121 crores worth of intermediate dates during the week.

REPATRIATION OPERATIONS
An increase of Rs. 156-81 lacs in the active note circulation is disclosed by the statement of the Reserve Bank of India made up to 28th March 1941. The total note issue has expanded by Rs. 136-21 lacs and there is a corresponding increase of Rs. 139-21 lacs in the Bank's holding of Rupee Coins. On the Assets' side, Sterling Securities held by the Bank reveal a drop of Rs. 38-26 crores, while the portfolio of Rupee Securities has gone up by a similar amount. This probably represents repatriation operations. As a result of those operations, the ratio of gold plus sterling assets to total liabilities of the Issue Department is down by 14-56 points to 54-40 per cent. In the Banking Department Government Deposits have been substantially reduced by

Rs. 17-31 crores. Bankers' Deposits are down by Rs. 2-54 crores, while the issue of 'Other Deposits' reveals an increase of Rs. 23-96 lacs. Balances held abroad are depleted to the extent of Rs. 36-10 crores, while Rs. 16 crores are borrowed abroad by the Government under "Ways and Means." The weekly statement of affairs of the Imperial Bank of India drawn upto 28th March 1941 records a rise of Rs. 65-13 lacs in all deposits. Investments have increased by Rs. 121-32 lacs and Advances by Rs. 127-02 lacs. The Bank's holding of Cash has decreased by Rs. 184-12 lacs.

GILTEDGED
The gilt-edged market was comparatively dull and inactive during the week under review and prices showed only minor variations. Investment inquiry was conspicuous by its absence. 3 1/2 per cent India Sterling stock in London ruled steady around 299 3/4, while its counterpart in the local market after a temporary setback to Rs. 95-11 midweek, recovered slightly and closed at Rs. 95-4. There was very little doing in other terminable bonds; 2 3/4 per cent 1948-52 loan was quoted at Rs. 97-3, 3 per cent 1941 bonds at Rs. 99-9 and 1 1/2 per cent 1947-50 loan at Rs. 102-8, 3 per cent 1963-65 loan was almost static at Rs. 96, 3 per cent 1941 bonds at Rs. 100-10 and 4 per cent 1943 bonds at Rs. 104-9 all through the week. Business in 3 per cent 1946 Defence Bonds was reported at Rs. 101-8 and in 5 per cent 1946-50 (tax free) loan at Rs. 111-11. 4 per cent 1960-70 loan showed little or no variation around Rs. 113-8, whilst 1 1/2 per cent

1960-60 loan was completely neglected at Rs. 112-5.

EXCHANGE
After eighteen months of stagnation, the rupee/sterling exchange market witnessed some activity during the period under review. As a result of good remittance enquiry against imports of African cotton and American silver and some movement of funds to London, the market turned quiet early in the week. There were no sellers of inter-bank spot T. T. on London except against cover and the rate was forced down to 1 s 29/32d. After the week-end, the market turned steadier with sellers at 1 s 41/64d and buyers quoting 1 s 63/64d. It was reported that the Reserve Bank of India had offered to sell T. T. on London to Scheduled Banks at 1 s 5 3/32d with a view to help the market which was left with no cover in the absence of merchandise export bills and shipments of gold.

Revised rates for merchant business fixed by the Exchange Banks' Association were as under—
Sellers—T. T. for spot delivery and upto six months—1 s 5 15/16d.
Buyers—T. T. for spot delivery and upto six months—1 s 6d.

GOLD
After weeks of unbroken steadiness, the bullion exchange witnessed a quiet time during the week under review. Ready gold, which opened at Rs. 43-140, consistently declined till it touched Rs. 42-5-4 on Thursday. Little interest was shown in the yellow metal and at the close the quotation stood at Rs. 42-15-6. The premium on April settlement was quoted between six and nine pice, while May settlement stood at a contango of 1 1/4 annas over March. Sovereigns lay neglected and were quoted at Rs. 29-1-4 at the close compared to Rs. 28-7-6 in the beginning. Stocks of gold in the market are estimated at about 5,00,000 tolas; arrivals from up country are said to have averaged about 10,000 tolas a day and the daily offtake for trade purposes about 3,000 tolas. The highest and lowest rates touched were: Rs. 42-14-0 and Rs. 42-15-4 for spot, Rs. 42-14-6 and Rs. 42-15-4 for April settlement and Rs. 42-15-9 and Rs. 42-1-9 for May settlement.

SILVER
In sympathy with a downward trend in gold, cotton and other commodity markets, the silver section of the local bullion exchange suffered a small setback during the week. The rate for spot silver declined from Rs. 53-7 in the opening to Rs. 52-15-4 on Thursday, closing at Rs. 53. As the special source was releasing silver under earlier contracts, the spot demand was satisfied. April settlement was quoted at from 1 to 1 1/2 annas over ready, while silver to be delivered in May settlement commanded a (Continued in col. 4)

EASTER



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For every rupee the G.I.P. Railway will give you approximately six annas worth of extra travel in 1st and 2nd class and four annas worth in Inter and third. Take advantage of this generous concession and visit those delightful holiday resorts and other places of interest during the Easter Holidays.

Full particulars from **STATION MASTERS or the INFORMATION BUREAU, Victoria Terminus, Bombay.**

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CLASS
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INTER & THIRD CLASS
From Bombay Victoria Terminus, B. Y. Culla and Kurla to ALL stations and vice versa; all through the week. Floating stocks of the metal in the market are estimated to be about 15,000 bars. The highest and lowest rates touched were: Rs. 53.7 and Rs. 52-15-6 for spot, Rs. 53-5 and Rs. 53-0-6 for April settlement and Rs. 53-10 and Rs. 53-5-6 for May settlement.

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Founder: Pherozezshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1941

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BLADES

SOLE AGENTS
NEW YORK TRADING COMPANY
PROSPECTS CHAMBERS, ROBBY ROAD FORT BOMBAY

Anti-German Revolts Breaking Out In Italy? Badoglio's Plot To Seize Power Fails?

ANTI-WAR AND ANTI-GERMAN REVOLTS ARE BREAKING OUT IN MANY PARTS OF ITALY FOLLOWING AN UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT BY THE DEPOSED MARSHAL BADOGGIO TO SEIZE POWER, ACCORDING TO AMERICANS ARRIVING HERE TO-DAY FROM ROME, WIRES THE NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT OF THE "DAILY MAIL".

Mrs. Cecil Brown, the wife of Columbia's Rome broadcaster, and Luigi Vena, the radio singer, told me that Badoglio and a large number of Mussolini's ministers met following the failure of Italy's North African and Albanian armies, to organise a revolution.

Mussolini discovered the plot. He forced Badoglio to take refuge in King Emmanuel's Palace and sent all the Marshal's accomplices to fight in Albania.

But this move, according to Mrs. Brown, has failed to quell the rising tide of discontent and open revolt may be expected to flare up any day.

Mrs. Brown admitted that she was carrying documents dealing with the revolt. Within a few hours of her arrival here her husband was ordered to leave Italy immediately.

GERMAN TROOPS HATED
Luigi Vena said: "A vast number of Italians are longing for a British army of liberation to set foot in Italy; hatred is concentrated on the German troops and technicians who continue to pour into Italy in huge numbers."

"The Germans, wherever they are, infuriate the Italians by their peremptory manners and general arrogance".

TYRANNY OF MAP OVER GERMAN MIND

Declaring that "The tyranny of the map over the Italian and German minds is one of the saddest things in history," Mr. Menzies, Prime Minister of Australia, in a speech here instanced Libya which he described as "one of the most miserable, worthless and deserted countries any man ever laid eyes on."

The Australians who had cleared it had millions of acres of desert of their own without wanting more. What was at stake, he added was the real essence of living without which they would not care to live at all. "The essential genius of the British Empire could never be translated in terms black and white," he said.—Reuter.

Mr. Hodson Appointed As Reforms Commissioner

(From Our Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, April 4.
A "Communique" announces the appointment of Mr. H. V. Hodson, lately editor of the "Round Table", London, as Reforms Commissioner in succession to Sir Hawthorne Lewis, now Governor of Orissa. Mr. Hodson assumes charge of the new office early in June.

KING INSPECTS SOUTHERN COMMAND

LONDON, April 3.
Shells screamed over the heads of the King and Queen as they stood in a forward observation post on a wind-swept hillside in South England on Thursday with General Alexander, G. O. C. Southern Command, and a group of high staff officers.

The party watched the artillery plastering an imaginary force of 500 enemy parachute troops a few hundred yards away. This was one incident in their Majesty's two days' tour of the troops in the Southern Command.

At another point the King and Queen saw four anti-tank guns wrecking canvas model tanks and later watched one of the new types of a big gun firing at a range several thousand yards. The King saw every section of a division in the final stages of training, watching mimic battles, raids and reconnaissance patrols.

At the close of the tour the King congratulated General Alexander on the efficiency of his troops.—Reuter.

German Socialists To Fight Hitler

Joint Declaration Of Organization In Britain

LONDON, April 4.
German socialist organisation in Great Britain have banded together "to fight Hitler and his allies with all means at our disposal."

According to a joint declaration issued to-day which states "German socialists in Great Britain are united in the conviction that the military defeat and overthrow of the Hitler regime, the final subjugation of German Nazism and the elimination of the social basis of Hitler's dictatorship are indispensable conditions of permanent peace, of the reconstruction of Europe and of a democratic and socialist future for Germany."—Reuter.

Choudhry Khaliq-Uz- Zaman

LUCKNOW, April 4.
Choudhry Khaliq-Uz-Zaman, member of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim

New Premier Of Hungary

Diplomat Who Was For
Years In London Accepts
Post

BERLIN, April 4.
Hungarian premiership, left vacant by the death of Count Teleki, has been offered by Admiral Horthy, the Regent, to M. Laszlo De Bardessy, who has accepted, says a Budapest telegram to the official German News Agency.

M. Bardessy is well-known in diplomatic circles in London where for a number of years he was Counsellor to the Legation and Charge d'Affaires.

He left London in 1934 to become the Hungarian Minister in Bukharest. He was appointed Hungarian Foreign Minister in 1938.

M. Bardessy, who becomes Hungary's Prime Minister, will represent the post of Foreign Minister, says a Budapest dispatch. All the other Ministers remain unchanged.—Reuter.

SEIZED AXIS SHIPS IN U. S. A.

WASHINGTON, April 3.
Possible action to forfeit the seized Axis ships to the United States is being "studied" by Mr. Morgenthau, Secretary to the treasury, and Mr. Robert Jackson, Attorney-General, announced Mr. Morgan to-day.—Reuter.

Windor's Yacht Runs Aground

NASSAU, April 3.
The Duke and Duchess of Windsor are aboard a yacht which is reported to have run aground off Eleuthera island. They are reported to be safe and a seaplane and a motor cruiser are going to their aid.—Reuter.

RUMANIA SUSPENDS SERVICE OF FOREIGN DEBTS

LONDON, April 4.
Rumania has decided to suspend service of her foreign debts, says a Bucharest telegram.
A communique from the Ministry of Finance says, Rumania has been compelled to take this step because of the "profound disturbance in international economic relations" and because of Rumania's difficult position following the transfer of territory to neighbouring powers.—Reuter.

League, has not been keeping good health for the last one week. He was successfully operated upon for carbuncle two days before and his progress is satisfactory.

It is likely that he may not attend the ensuing session of the All-India Muslim League at Madras.—A. P.



Mr. Mathradas Tricunjee, the retiring Mayor, Mr. M. D. Bhatt, Municipal Commissioner and Dr. J. A. Collaco, the new Mayor snapped in the Corporation Hall on Thursday evening.

Italian Women Stabbed In Addis Ababa; Several Murders Reported In Dire Dawa

HARAR, April 4.
CRACK ITALIAN THIRTEENTH BRIGADE BECAME DEMORALIZED AS A RESULT OF MUTINY IN THE COLONIAL ARMY FACING THE BRITISH FORCES THAT RECENTLY CAPTURED HARAR. IT IS DISCLOSED HERE ON THURSDAY writes a special correspondent with the British forces in Eastern Abyssinia.

Two regiments of the Colonial Infantry were concerned, and there was considerable bloodshed when they clashed with a Banda (naive) Depot group and two batteries of artillery. The units composing the regiments scattered, broke up and demoralized the Thirteenth Brigade.

The incidents occurred when the Italian Commander General Carlo Desimone was desperately trying to organize a last stand before Harar in positions on Bisidmo River, ten miles from the town, but the mutiny frustrated his plans.

Fearing a massacre the people living in the district fled to Harar, where the civil population welcomed the British troops entry, which ended a period of acute anxiety for them.

It is also learned that 700 deserters from the Italian army recently attacked a farming estate of 30,000 acres at Fadis, 15 miles from Harar. The European staff of ten had previous warning from friendly natives and prepared to resist but left when the mutineers fired with four machine-guns.

6 Syrians Killed In Clash With French Troops

LONDON, April 4.
Six Syrians have been killed in clashes between demonstrators and French Senegalese troops at Damascus, according to reports from Beirut quoted by the Swiss radio.

It says the disturbances were caused by striking employees of the Public Transport Corporation. The rioting has spread over the whole of Syria, it is added, and incidents are reported from Aleppo and elsewhere.—Reuter.

Burma Preference For Indian Goods

NEW TRADE AGREEMENT WILL COME
INTO FORCE FROM MONDAY

NEW DELHI, April 4.
It is learned that Indo-Burma Trade Agreement, which was signed here last evening will come into force from Monday April 7. The Government of Burma, according to present plans, are publishing in a Gazette Extraordinary the schedule of new duties which are proposed to be levied on Indian goods entering Burma.

According to the agreement, Indian goods should enjoy a 15 per cent. preference over non-empire goods and of 10 per cent. over empire goods. Indian piecegoods should also enjoy a preference of seven and a half per cent. over those of British origin.

The agreement is for an indefinite period, but subject to termination after six months notice by either party. The Government of India under the agreement are granted power to levy duties on Burmese goods.

ACCEPTANCE TO BOTH COUNTRIES

On the conclusion of the Indo-Burma Trade Agreement the Hon'ble U. Ba Nyan, Commerce Minister of Burma and Leader of the Burmese Delegation, interviewed by the "Associated Press," said that he was glad that the strenuous labours of the Indian and the Burmese delegations after many hopes and fears resulted in

a trade-agreement acceptable to both countries.

As a result of this new arrangement, Burma will be able to obtain much needed additional revenue to the extent of about a crore of rupees per annum from customs duty but Indian goods in Burma will nevertheless receive generous preferential treatment which will enable them to retain their present predominant position in the Burma market.

INDIA'S GUARANTEE

India, in her turn, has agreed to guarantee which, he hoped, will be sufficient to maintain unimpaired the present export trade of Burma with India. Apart from the anticipated benefits to the commerce of both countries, he welcomed the agreement as a symbol of the genuine desire of both countries to maintain friendly and neighbourly relations. He felt sure that the spirit of friendliness and co-operation will enable the settlement by the method of consultation and agreement, of all other problems, which might arise in future between the two countries.

In conclusion he took this opportunity of acknowledging the courteous reception the Burma Trade Delegation had received in India and the generous hospitality that had been extended to the members of the delegation by the Government of India and by their friends.—A. P.

AZAD & SIND MINISTRY

Advices Congress Party To
Give Conditional Support

KARACHI, April 5.
Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's views on the attitude which the Congress party in the Sind Assembly should adopt towards the Allah Bakh Ministry with regard to the Ministers' Salaries Bill passed by the Assembly is said to be contained in a communication received by the Sind Congress.

It is understood that the communication advises the party to continue its support to the present ministry in view of the peculiar circumstances in the province on certain conditions.

It will be recalled that the Premier, Khar Bahadur Allah Bakh, had acquainted the Congress President with the reasons for the proposed increase in the salaries of ministers.—A. P.

ECHO OF GERMAN STEAMERS ABLAZE

30 Survivors Arrested
At Casma

LIMA (Peru), April 4.
Thirty men from the German steamers "Muenchen" and "Hermonthis" which slipped out of Callao harbour on Monday night and which later were found ablaze by a Peruvian cruiser have arrived at Casma, 200 miles north of Callao. They were immediately arrested.—Reuter.

FORWARD BLOC EXECUTIVE MEETING

BERAR, April 4.
In view of the latest developments in the political situation in and outside the country, an emergency meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Forward Bloc has been convened at Amraoti on April 12 and 13. Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar will preside. Mr. Mukundlal Sircar, Acting General Secretary of the organization, who is now here is making the necessary arrangements for the meeting.—A. P.

British C-in-C. Of Far East

LONDON, April 4.
Air Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, British Commander-in-Chief of the Far East, left Manila to-day for Hongkong. During his two days' visit to Manila he had talks with Admiral Hart, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet. Sir Robert is returning to Manila in about a week's time for another visit of several days.—Reuter.

The Half-Column "Dim"

While at my barber's shop I picked up the current number of the "Onlooker"—a luxury of which I do not often avail myself. I refer, of course, to the picking up of this "Onlooker" and not the visit to the barber's shop. Carefully I read through "Gateway Gossip" to find Busy Bee has made another blunder in attempting to be too familiar with the names of people, with whom she is regrettably and pathetically unfamiliar. A little while ago I had drawn attention to her "faux pas" in speaking of the "Countess of Roxburgh" when the noble lady referred to was the premier Duchess of Scotland—a "faux pas" which if made in the "Sketch" or "Tatler" (which the "Onlooker" attempts to emulate) would result in the sudden end of journalistic career.

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Now "Busy Bee" goes one further and refers to Sir Dinshaw Petit's sister-in-law, "Dubbie"! This is a shocking error and proves my point that if one is not familiar with pet names and Christian names one should stick to people whom one knows and not dabble with pet names of people with whom one is unfamiliar. The lady referred to has the name of Rodabe and is called "Dabeh" for short. No reporter or columnist of the "Onlooker" knows the lady well enough to call her by her abbreviated name and it is pathetic to see the "Onlooker" correspondent trying to show knowledge of the Upper Ten, when this correspondent's meter is probably restricted to the Middle-Six-Thousand. Unfortunately we poor journalists "from the masses" are content to write only what we know about—we don't often make fools of ourselves.

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There is a welcome change in the Police Court under the regime of its new chief. Formerly the public were constantly cleared from the verandah adjoining the court room by cheery sepoy who were inclined to be bossy. It was very awkward for parties because they were not even allowed to confer with each other and with their lawyers. Now that has gone and I believe the Chief may even be human enough to emulate the High Court example of allowing people the facility to smoke in the verandah.

Charlie Chan Detective Story Day By Day

STANLEY KORNWELLER LIVINGSTONE

BANANA BOAT MYSTERY

